Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor. **LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1835.** **No. 47. Vol. 50**

PRINTED WEEKLY
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD,
[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BELOW BRENNAN'S INN.
Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

For one year in advance	$2 50
" Six months do	1 50
" Three months do	1 00
If not paid at the end of 6 months	3 00
" within the year	3 50

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

☞ Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be *post paid*, or they *will not be taken out of the office.*

ADVERTISING.

For 1 square or less 1 or 3 insertions	$1 00
Do do do 3 months	3 00
Do do do 6 months	5 00
Do do do 12 months	10 00

Longer ones in proportion. Men inserted by the year, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Terms.—6 months credit for all sums over $20 bond and approved security will be required—$20 and under, cash in hand.

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY,.....NOV.....28.....1835.

As there were a few material errors occurred in the following communication, published in our 'as', (between the author and ourself,) at his request we republish it, corrected:

For the Kentucky Gazette.

To Andrew Jackson, President of the United States:

You have administered the government over which you were placed, by a majority of your fellow-citizens, so as to secure their approbation, and to place your name on the brightest pages of the history of our country; but an abuse has obtained footing, which if not rooted out by you, there is good reason to fear no future President will possess the influence to do it. The vote of Congress allowing themselves the right of franking for life, if they should remain in Congress so long, and allowing those not re elected by the people, to continue to frank until the session of Congress following, are abuses of the most daring character. The Constitution forbids the creation of privileged orders, and yet this act fixes the most odious privilege which could exist; because it interrupts and must in the end destroy the utility of our mail establishments. The industrious citizen who pays for the transportation of the mails, is disappointed and exposed to daily injuries from the burthen of packages of this order of men, who are engaged at home and not in the service of their country, except a few months in the year.

The manner in which this scandalous abuse was brought about, is also a subject of deep regret, because it bears on its face evidence of departing from the usual course of legislation for unworthy purposes, unbecoming the standing of those concerned.

The first law on the right of franking, allowed 20 days before and after each session of Congress. Several attempts to increase the time to 60 days failed until a few years ago, when 60 days was settled, and became a law; an indignant feeling was manifested by the people, but it passed by until the nation was engaged on the all-absorbing Bank question; a clause was then introduced into a part of another bill, and passed, allowing of this odious advantage. The public mind was overwhelmed with other matters, and no doubt the clause passed without the knowledge of many members, who would now be glad to blot out the foul stain on the character of the nation, by a return to the old law of 20 days, with suitable provisions to prevent and punish abuses of franking.

There has been a silence on the part of newspapers on this subject, by no means creditable to the character of the American press. With the exception of the resolutions of the Senate, session before last, (which, I trust, will always stand alone,) nothing has passed either branch of our Legislature, so dangerous, and repugnant to the principles of our constitution. JEFFERSON.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

LIST OF MEMBERS ELECTED TO THE 24th CONGRESS.

As the Senate is now full, with the exception of one member from Mississippi, and the House, with the exception of two members from Mississippi, we have thought a complete list might be acceptable to our readers, for the sake of comparison and reference. Those marked thus * are Anti-Van Buren—the others were elected by the party friendly to the present administration and opposed to the Whig party. Still it is possible that some few of them, especially in the Western States, may take sides against the Van Buren party. Our object is not to make out a case, but to state facts, according to the evidence before us.

SENATE.

MAINE.	N. CAROLINA.
Ether Shepley	W. P. Mangum*
John Ruggles	Bedford Brown
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	**S. CAROLINA.**
Isaac Hill	Wm C. Preston*
Henry Hubbard	John C Calhoun*
MASSACHUSETTS.	**GEORGIA.**
Daniel Webster*	Alfred Cuthbert
John Davis*	John P King
RH DE ISLAND.	**KENTUCKY.**
Asher Robbins*	Henry Clay*
N. R. Knight*	J J Crittenden*
CONNECTICUT	**TENNESSEE.**
Gid. Tomlinson*	Felix Grundy
Nathan Smith*	Hugh L White*
VERMONT.	**OHIO.**
Samuel Prentiss*	Thomas Ewing*
Ben Swift*	Thomas Morris
NEW YORK.	**LOUISIANA.**
Silas Wright, jr.	A Porter*
N. P. Talmadge	Charles Gayarre
NEW JERSEY.	**INDIANA.**
Garret D. Wall	Wm Hendricks‡
S L Southard*	John Tipton
PENNSYLVANIA.	**MISSISSIPPI.**
Jas Buchanan	John Black*
Saml M'Kean†	One vacancy
DELAWARE.	**ILLINOIS.**
Arnold Naudain*	Elias K Kane.
John M. Clayton*	John M Robinson
MARYLAND.	**ALABAMA.**
R H Goldsborough*	Wm R King*
Joseph Kent*	Gabriel Moore*
VIRGINIA.	**MISSOURI.**
John Tyler*	Lewis F Linn
B. W. Leigh*	Thomas H Benton

RECAPITULATION.

Anti-Van Buren,	25
Van Buren,	19
Doubtful,	3
Vacancy,	1
	48

It is to be borne in mind that Michigan is already a State, wanting the single act of admission into the Union, and that the Legislature is already elected, which will choose her Senators in Congress. The Legislature is thoroughly Van Buren. Of course the Michigan Senators will be of the same politics. Adding these to the list, the account will stand:

Anti Van Buren,	25
Van Buren,	21
Doubtful,	3
Vacancy,	1
	50

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MAINE.

F O J Smith	Gorham Parks
Geo Evans*	Joseph Hall
Moses Mason	Jeremiah Bailey
Leonard Jarvis	John Fairfield

N. HAMPSHIRE.

Saml Cushman	Joseph Weeks
Heming M'Bean	Robert Burns
Franklin Pearce	

MASSACHUSETTS.

Abbot Lawrence*	Geo N Briggs*
S C Phillips*	Geo Grennel *
Caleb Cushing*	John Reed*
Levi Lincoln*	John Q Adams*
Wm B Calhoun*	Saml Hoar*
Wm Jackson*	Nathan B Borden‡†

CONNECTICUT.

Isaac Toucey	Zalmon Wildman
Saml Ingham	Andw T Judson
Elisha Haley	Lancelot Phelps

RHODE ISLAND.

Wm Sprague	Dutee J Pearce

VERMONT.

Wm Slade*	B F Jones*
Heman Allen*	Horace Everett*
Hiland Hall*	

NEW YORK.

Abel Huntington	S Beardsley
John McKeon	Sherman Page
Abra'm Bokee	Joseph Reynolds
A Vanderpool	Wm K Fuller
Gerrit Y Lansing	Francis Granger*
Dudley Farlin	Geo W Lay*
A Mann jr	Tho C Love†
Dand Wardwell	C C Cambreleng
Wm Mason	Aaron Ward
Wm Taylor	Nicholas Sickles
G H Chapin	Hiram P Hunt*
Gideon Lee	David Russell*
T Childs*	Matthias J Bovee
Abner Hazleton*	Joel Turrell
Saml Barton	Wm Seymour
Eli Moore	S B Leonard
John W Brown	H F Montelay
Valentine Efner	Joshua Lee
John Cramer	Philo C Fuller*
Ransom H Gillet	Gideon Hard*

NEW JERSEY.

P Dickerson	Wm Simm
Fen Scheenck	Saml Fowler
James Parker	Tho Lee

PENNSYLVANIA.

J B Sutherland	Henry Logan
M W Ash	Jos Henderson
Wm Heister*	John Laporte
D D Wagener	Andw Buchanan
Wm Clark*	Saml S Harrison
Jesse Miller	J B Ingersoll*
J H Anthony	D Potts jr*
J Klingensmith jr	Mathias Morris*
Hamar Denny*	H A Muhlenbergh
John Galbraith	Geo Chambers*
James Harper*	Andw Beaumont
F Harbaugh*	Job Mann
Jacob Fry jr	T M T M'Kennon*
E B Hubley	John Banks*

DELAWARE.

John J Milligan*

MARYLAND.

Isaac McKim	Daniel Jenifer*
Francis Thomas	James A Pearce*
John M Steele*	James Turner*
Ben C Howard	B C Washington*

VIRGINIA.

Henry A Wise	N H Claiborne*
John Robertson*	Robert Craig
Chas F Mercer*	Joseph Johnson
John W Jones	John Y Mason
James Garland	John Tolliaferro*
James M H Beale	G E Dromgoole
Wm McComas*	T P B Rankin
George Loyall	Edward Lucas
J Roane	G W Hopkins
John M Patton	Wm S Morgan
Walter Coles	

NORTH CAROLINA.

Jesse Speight	A H Sheppard*
J A Bynum	James Graham*
E Deberry*	M T Hawkins
H W Connor*	James M'Kay
W H Sheppard*	A Rencher*
E Pettigrew*	Lewis Williams*
Wm Montgomery	

SOUTH CAROLINA.

H Pinckney*	J K Griffin*
James Rodgers	R B Campbell*
Wm J Grayson*	B J Manning
T W Pickens*	W Thompson, jr*
J H Hammond*	

GEORGIA.

John Coffee	Hopkins Holsey
G W B Towns	C E Haynes
J F Cleaveland	T Glascock
S Grant and	Jabez Jackson
G W Owens	

ALABAMA.

Dixon H Lewis*	Francis S Lyon*
Joab Lawler*	Reuben Chapman*
J L Martin*	

MISSISSIPPI.

[Election to be held in November—2 members]

LOUISIANA.

Rice Garland*	Henry Jackson*
E W Ripley	

TENNESSEE.

John Bell*	W C Dunlap*
James K Polk	John B Forester*
E J Shields*	Betsey Peyton*
Wm B Carter*	Cave Johnson
Samuel Bunch†	Lyle Lea*
A P Maury*	Jas Standifer*
A Houstoun*	

KENTUCKY.

Chilton Allan*	John Calhoon*
Richard French,	J R Underwood*
Benj Hardin*	Wm J Graves*
A G Hawes	John White*
R M Johnson	Lynn Boyd
John Chambers*	Sherrod Williams†
James Harlan*	

MISSOURI.

Wm H Ashley*	Albert G Harrison

ILLINOIS.

Zadock Casey	Wm L May
John Reynolds	

INDIANA.

Amos Lane	Geo L Kinnaird
John M'Carty*	John Carr
Ratliff Boon	E A Hannegan
J W Davis	

OHIO.

Bellamy Storer*	Wm Kennon
Elisha Howell*	John Chaney
Saml F Vinton*	Wm Patterson
David Spangler*	W K Bond*
David Kilgore	Elisha Whittlesey*
Thos L Hamer	Jos H Crane*
Jeremiah M'Lene	Jno Thompson
T Corwin*	Taylor Webster
Jonathan Sloane*	Benj Jones
Sampson Mason*	

ARKANSAS. — **MICHIGAN.**

Ambrose Sevier*	Isaac E Crary

FLORIDA.

Joseph M White*

* Anti-Van Buren.
† Doubtful.
‡ Elected by the joint votes of Anti-Masons and Jacksonmen.

SUMMARY.

	Whig.	Van Buren.	Doubtful.
Maine,	2	6	0
New Hampshire,	0	5	0
Massachusetts,	11	0	1
Connecticut,	6	6	0
Rhode Island,	0	2	0
Vermont,	5	0	0
New York,	9	31	0
New Jersey,	0	6	0
Pennsylvania,	11	17	0
Delaware,	1	0	0
Maryland,	5	3	0
Virginia,	5	16	0
North Carolina,	7	6	0
South Carolina,	7	2	0
Georgia,	0	9	0
Alabama,	5	0	0
Louisiana,	2	1	0
Tennessee	11	2	0
Kentucky,	8	4	1
Missouri,	1	1	0
Illinois,	0	3	0
Indiana,	1	6	0
Ohio,	10	9	0
	101	134	2

Van Buren,	135
Whig,	101
Doubtful,	2
Vacancies,	2
	240

From the Globe.

THE TREATY.

We quote from the National Gazette, the extract and comment which follows:

"The United States Gazette of this morning avers that it has learnt what follows:

'The French king and ministers are certainly desirous of having the business settled agreeably to the treaty, but they must justify themselves to the Chambers and the nation. They, however, neither desire nor expect any explanation which can in the remotest degree reflect dishonor upon the Government of the U. States. It would be sufficient that the President, in his next message, should express his conviction that the French King's Government had acted in good faith, (and there can be no doubt of the fact,) and to express his surprise that his former message had been construed into a menace, as the very reverse was declared upon the face of it.'

All this, however, can be nothing more than presumption. Until the treaty has been *executed*—that is, until the indemnity, now universally acknowledged to be due, has been paid—the President is not likely to be *convinced* that the French King's Government has acted in good faith; and we have no right to ask or expect that he will express in his message what he does not feel. The New York Courier and Enquirer of yesterday furnishes this story."

Here the Gazette gives a long cock-and-bull story from Webb's paper, about "*a formal demand*" upon the French Ministry by Baron Rothschild, &c. &c., (who was never authorized to make a demand, and never made one,) and about assurances, unofficially, "from the French Ministry, *that if he would cause his approval of Mr. Livingston's letter to be officially communicated, it would be considered an ample explanation*," &c. &c. (a statement heretofore made in the Courier and Enquirer, and promptly contradicted in the Globe by authority, from both sides concerned, French and American.) There is, however, nothing in these speculations and inquiries of the New York print worthy of reply—but we may add a word in support of what Mr. Walsh has said to the United States Gazette.

This print asserts, that the President should, before the first movement towards a compliance with the treaty on the part of the French King, express his conviction "*that the French King's Government had acted in good faith.*" Now let us see what the "good faith" of the French King obliges him to do, according to his own solemn declaration, as a man and a magistrate. Here are his words, signed with his own name upon the treaty:

Nous, avant agreable la susdite Convention en toutes et chacune des dispositions qui y sont contenues declarons, tant par nous que par nos heritiers et successeurs, qu'elle est acceptee, approuvee, ratifiee et confirmee, et par ces presentes signees de notre main, nous l'acceptons, approuvons, ratifions et confirmons. *Promettant*, en foi et parole de Roi, de l'observer et de la faire observer inviolablement, sans jamais y contrevenir ni permettre qu'il y soit contrevenu, directement ni indirectement, pour quelque cause et sous quelque pretexte que ce soit. En foi de quoi, nous avons fait mettre notre sceau a ces presentes.

Fait au Palais Royal, a Paris, le 31 aout 1831.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.
Par le Roi,
HORACE SEBASTIANI.

Translation of the ratification of the treaty of July 4th, 1831, by the King of the French:

We having found the above Convention agreeable in all and each of the dispositions therein contained, do declare by ourselves as well as by our heirs and successors, that it is accepted, approved, ratified and confirmed; and by these presents signed by our hand, we do accept, approve, ratify, and confirm it. Promising, on the faith and word of a King, to observe it, and to cause it to be observed inviolably, without ever contravening it, or suffering it to be contravened, directly or indirectly, for any cause and under any pretence whatever. In faith whereof, we have caused our seal to be affixed to these presents. Given at the Royal Palace, the thirty first of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.

By the King:
HORACE SEBASTIANI.

Let us suppose that the first violation of this most sacred and sovereign act was excusable, upon the ground that the Chambers refused to appropriate—let us suppose that the delay of the King, in the first instance, in bringing the subject before the Chambers, and subsequent postponement of the fulfilment of M. Serurier's promise—that the subject should be brought to the consideration of the new Chambers at the earliest possible moment—fully accounted for; what is to satisfy the world at large now, when the money is actually voted, for the continued violation of that covenant on the part of the King, which he has so solemnly avowed, on the 'word of a King,' shall be *inviolable*—shall be "observed without contravening, or suffering it to be contravened, directly or indirectly, *for any cause or under any pretence whatever!*"

The world will say, whether the King, who has the President's express declaration, that no menace was meant by the Message—whether the King, who has Mr. Livingston's several letters, disavowing for his Government the false construction put upon the Message by the factions at home and abroad, to torture it into insult—whether the King, who has already received through the same channels whence the Message reached him, the President's *official* approbation of Mr. Livingston's *official* disavowal, twice repeated in his communications, does not, in continuing to withhold the payment of the indemnity, upon the plea that this point is not sufficiently explained, contravene the treaty, not for any cause which he is pledged not to allow to operate, but for a mere *pretence*, which the terms of his ratification still more emphatically forbids.

The public will be able to decide hereafter, if they cannot now, what the *promises* and *good faith* of certain Kings are worth. They assuredly are very *slow* in fulfilling them, compared with Republican Presidents. The ratification by the President was as follows:

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereto may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof."

In consequence of this, the President and Congress at once passed the necessary laws, giving France great privileges and benefits under the treaty, which she has been enjoying ever since, while not a dollar has yet been paid to us.

"Look on this picture, and on this"—Republican faith and promises in America, contrasted with kingly faith and promises in France.

From the Globe.

We have received the Address of the Rev. Alva Wood, President of the flourishing University of the State of Alabama. We take the following extract from it:

"Your patriotism and your philanthropy will combine to induce you to extend your fostering care to every good literary institution among us, that it may triumph over the prejudices of ignorance and bigotry; and that under the enlightening and liberalizing influence of such institutions, the great experiment of self government now making in these United States, may be conducted to a happy issue; and may result in the establishment of free governments and of pure religion, throughout the world. Is there one of you who does not feel some portion of that vast responsibility which rests upon the American Republic, to sustain the great doctrine of liberal principles, in opposition to the divine right of Kings and the hereditary claims of despots? Is there one of you, who will not add a stone to the great pyramid of American liberty, which shall transmit, for thousands of years to come, unimpaired by the ravages of time, the true model of a popular government? On his altar let me swear you to an eternal hatred of all tyranny, political and ecclesiastical; and to an eternal fidelity to the cause of knowledge, of christian virtue, and of rational freedom. Go forth, then, my dear young friends, to the high duties to which your country calls you; and may God Almighty protect and bless you."

From the Cincinnati Republican.

What honest, clear-minded man can see any prospect of the success of Judge White—a man who has sold his principles, and the reputation and respect which he has acquired during the whole course of his life, up to this time, for a "mess of pottage"—for the honor, the poor honor of being one of the Whig candidates for the Presidency. Time will pass—the election will come, and Hugh L. White will not be President—one friend will go this way, and another that, and there will be no one to remember or do honor to the fallen Whig candidate. No one to remember him, did we say? Yes, many will remember that Hugh Lawson White was a Jackson man, and that he supported the measures of his Administration until the Whigs concluded to bring him forward as a candidate for the Presidency, purposely to divide the Republican ranks; and that to this nefarious scheme he not only readily lent his name, but has now become the tradueer of General Jackson and his administration, by subscribing to the following preamble of the committee which made the above nomination, wherein *a growing abuse of Executive patronage is charged upon Gen. Jackson.*

"We still regard the growth, and probable consequent abuse of Executive patronage, as one of the most imminent dangers which threaten to undermine and overthrow our Constitution and liberties."

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

IMPORTANT OPINION.

The annexed opinion of Judges Betts and Thompson, was pronounced this morning before the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court, sitting in this city.

It will relieve the friends of Texas from some anxiety in regard to past movements, and give them confidence in respect to what is future.

The Grand Jury of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in the second Circuit, respectfully submit to the Honorable Circuit Court of the U. States, the following inquiry in relation to a matter at present under their consideration.

"Is it, or not, a violation of the 6th section of the Act of Congress passed on the 29th of April 1818, entitled an Act in addition to an Act for the punishment of crimes against the United States therein mentioned, that meetings should be held in this District, and committees appointed to provide means and make collections for the purpose of enabling the inhabitants of Texas to engage in a civil war with the sovereignty of Mexico, now at peace with the United States.

(Signed) GIDEON TUCKER."

In answering the foregoing enquiry, the Court will confine itself to the fact stated, and the section of the law referred to. The enquiry is, whether meetings held in this district or State, and committees appointed to provide means and make collections for the purpose of enabling the inhabitants of Texas, to engage in a civil war with the sovereignty of Mexico, is a violation of the section of the law referred to. The section of the Act is as follows:

"Sec. 6—And be it further enacted, that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin, or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprize, to be carried on from thence against the territories or dominions of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years."

This section applies only to military expeditions and enterprises to be carried on from the United States against any foreign power with which we are at peace. "No person shall begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried *from thence*;" that is, from the United States, or the territory within their jurisdiction. Donations in money, or any thing else, to the inhabitants of Texas, to enable them to engage in a civil war with the sovereignty of Mexico, is in no sense beginning or setting on foot, or providing the means for a military expedition from the United States, or their territory. The answer therefore, to the question put by the Grand Jury is, that the facts stated do not amount to any offence under the 6th section of the Act referred to.

A new method of Swindling!—The West Chester Republican says: "We are told that on Wednesday morning last, while the cars were making their way from Third street, Philadelphia, to the inclined plane, a *gentleman* passenger affected to be seized with a sudden chill, and manifested all the *shivering* tokens thereof. A fellow passenger, in order to render his situation as comfortable as circumstances would permit, generously tendered the sufferer his cloak to muffle himself with. On arriving at the head of the plane, the owner of the cloak discovered, that not only was the victim of the chill missing, but that his garment had also as unceremoniously decamped, and, as far as he was interested, might be numbered among the "things that were." The truth at once flashed upon him that he had been the dupe of imposition, and that the "work of humane kindness" running through his confederation had been the main auxiliary to it.—Thus it is, that frequently the good properties of one class of our fellow beings are made subservient to the profit and advantage of the evil properties of the other.

"We chronicle this circumstance with a view to place the unwary upon their guard against this description of villany; for we learn that like instances, have recently occurred of tricks upon travellers."

The new wooden pavement put down on a part of Broadway, in New York, promises to be a highly valuable improvement. We quote the following testimony in its favor from the Commercial Advertiser.—*Baltimore American.*

The New Pavement.—The hexagonal blocks of wood with which a small section of Broadway was, during the last summer paved, have, we believe, been effectually tested to satisfy the public that they are the best species of pavement known among us. We daily drive over or stop on our passage up and down town, and observe with satisfaction, the result of this new and novel experiment. What a contrast is presented in the noiseless carriages thronging the greatest thoroughfare on the continent passing over the semi-barbarous stone pavement, and gliding rapidly across the new; the former almost dislocating the limbs of riders, breaking down vehicles and wearing out prematurely the best of horses, and causing numerous accidents, frequently attended with deplorable consequences; while the latter is as smooth as a bench, noiseless and clean, and affording, from the contrast, a delightful sensation in passing over it.

We know not who was its projector, but take pleasure in awarding due credit to the Common Council for its introduction as a substitute for the old material. It has stood the test of two months or more, and there is scarcely a doubt of its ultimate success. We hope next year to see the whole of Broadway paved with wood, and suggest to the proper authorities the propriety of substituting wood instead of stones for all new pavements and extensive repairs of old ones. It will become necessary in a very short time to repave Pine street, from Nassau to Broadway, the widening of that portion of the street being partially completed. Let the next trial of wooden pavement be made on that spot.

GAZETTE.

"The Starspangled Banner, long may it wave
O'er the Land of the Free and home of the brave."

NATIONAL NOMINATION!!

FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,

Martin Van Buren,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Richard M. Johnson,

OF KENTUCKY.

BATTLE OF THE THAMES.

The letter of Col. Robert Scrogin to the committee of correspondence and vigilance of Warren county, Ohio, which will be found below, is highly interesting. It explains why the mounted regiment of Col. Johnson was permitted to form the van of the American army during the four days it was engaged in pursuing the British and Indians under the command of Proctor and Tecumseh, and who is entitled to the credit of the novel movement —the charge made by mounted infantry on the enemy. We were in the army at the time, and recollect having heard, on the day after the battle, of most of the incidents which are noticed in the letter of Col. Scrogin. It was notorious that Col. Johnson not only suggested the charge, but begged permission to make it. He is of course, as has been universally conceded, the real Hero of the Thames;

Louv. Advertiser.

For the Advertiser.

To the Committee of Correspondence and Vigilance of Warren county, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN:—In reading your address to the public I find you make an allusion to the battle of the Thames, and both duty and inclination prompt me to give you some facts in relation to it, as matter of history, and not for the purpose of affecting the interest of any of our distinguished men. I was present and engaged in the battle of the Thames, and acted as Lieutenant to the company commanded by Capt. Matson. On the morning of the 5th October, 1813, Gen. Harrison directed Col. Johnson to push on ahead with his mounted regiment, and overtake the British army and the Indians then retreating up the river Thames in Upper Canada. This order was executed by Col. Johnson and his men with great vigor.—In a few minutes we came to the river Thames and received information from a prisoner taken by us, that the enemy intended disputing the passage of the river. We then halted until the infantry came up; Gen. Harrison ordered each horseman to take a soldier of the foot behind him and cross the river; this was done and the army formed on the north bank of the river about 12 o'clock. General Harrison came in front of the regiment where Col. Johnson was, and who had given him by express, information that the enemy was not far ahead, and was airing at the Moravian towns. He observed to Col. Johnson that it was impossible for he foremen to overtake the enemy till late in the day, and requested him to push on with his mounted regiment and stop the retreat of the foe—remarking to the Colonel, "if you cannot compel them to stop without an engagement, why FIGHT them, but do not venture too much." All was now animation, and the order was promptly obeyed. In a moment the mounted regiment was in a gallop, and soon reached the bottom where the battle was fought. This was the fourth day of our pursuit of the enemy, and Col. Johnson had constantly been in front, with three spy companies, leaving his gallant brother, Col. James Johnson, at the head of the regiment on the march.

About half a mile below the battle ground the spies met a Frenchman, who was coming full speed to reconnoitre. It was at a turn in the road, and he did not see them till very near, when he wheeled his pony and fled back with great speed, but the fleet horses of the Kentucky spies soon overtook him. He had got in sight of the British army, formed and arranged for battle, before he was taken and hurried back. The prisoner was greatly alarmed and begged in the most feeling manner that he should not be killed. Col. Johnson assured him he had nothing to fear if he would tell him the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, as to the numbers and position of the enemy. He stated that the British regulars, with some Indians, about 700 or 800 strong, were formed in order of battle a short distance in front to receive us; on the right of these was the chief Tecumseh, with 1200 1400 Indian warriors. There was a swamp running parallel with the river and dividing the British and Indian lines. The prisoner stated moreover that not one hour before Tecumseh had sworn a solemn oath in his hearing, that on that ground the British should fight, and that he would conquer or die. He then asked Col. Johnson how many men he had with him—the Col. replied 1000, and the prisoner burst into tears, and begged Col. Johnson to retreat without delay, assuring him that he was surrounded by more than double his number; 7 or 800 British in the front, an impassable river on the right, and the merciless Tecumseh with 1200 or 1400 savage warriors on the left in the swamp; that no quarter would be given, and his army and self be massacred. The Col. answered that he intended to give the enemy a fair opportunity of carrying their threats into execution; that he had taught his men to advance, but never to retreat. The prisoner shed tears profusely, and said he was a Canadian Frenchman, a friend to the Americans, but was compelled to act his present part. His manner convinced all that his statement was true.

Col. J. had despatched a messenger to inform Gen. H. that the enemy had halted, and whilst preparing to move on, there was a rumor that the foe was advancing on us. Here the Colonel gave orders to his officers to stand firm to their posts, and exhorted all to do their duty; and if they were approaching, he would not pause to be attacked, but charge upon and demolish them at once. Let it be remembered, that we always marched in charging columns whenever in danger; and during the whole service, Colonel J. taught his men in sham battles, and, in his patriotic speeches, always inculcated the superiority of that mode; so that in the charge on the 5th October, there was not a man taken by surprise. Col. Johnson proceeded on ahead with his spies, and discovered that the British army was not advancing, but had halted; and when the mounted regiment came up, the two armies remained in this position, both without moving, but looking at and intently examining each other. Col. J. was all this time in front of his men, in the space between the two armies. It was here that Gen. Harrison came up to Col. Johnson, and after examining the lines and position of the enemy, said to Col. J. "form your regiment on the left, to fight the Indians, and I will bring up the infantry and commence an attack on the British." Col. Johnson then took myself and some others to select a situation, and sent Capt. Jacob Stucker to examine the swamp, and see if it could be passed. We examined and found it wholly impassable, and the Col. remarked that horses could do nothing there.

After reaching the front of his regiment, Gen. H. came up and asked if he was ready, to which the Colonel replied, "I have examined the swamp and find it impassable." The General appeared disappointed. The two officers here paused, and I had a fair view of both their faces. They were firm and self-possessed. After a moment the General said, "you must retire Colonel and act as a corps of reserve," regarding him with his fine black eye in a manner I have never seen equalled. The Colonel replied with a firmness that carried conviction of the truth of what he uttered to every breast: "*Gen. H. permit me to charge the enemy, and the battle shall be won in thirty minutes!*" An awful stillness was produced by this chivalrous request. The two looking each other steadfastly in the face—when Gen. H. answered, "*damn them! charge them!* and I will return and inform Gov. Shelby and my other officers that I have changed the order of battle."

As I am well informed, Gen. H. told all his staff that Col. Johnson had made the request, and pledged the success of the attack, and he had granted it. These interesting scenes gave me a very exalted opinion of these distinguished men, and inspired new confidence in each of them. The facts now to be stated are more important for the honor of our country. As soon as Gen. Harrison had given permission to charge, and retired to the infantry, Capt. Stucker came up and informed Colonel Johnson that he had found a crossing place in the swamp, where the Indians were. Col. Johnson was then with his brother, the brave Col. James Johnson, preparing to attack the British with the whole mounted regiment. On receiving this information, Col. R. M. Johnson turned to his brother James, and said, "brother, take my place at the head of the first battalion, and charge the British —I will cross the swamp and fight the Indians with the second battalion." The only explanation of this order was made in this short sentence; "*Brother, you have a family, I have none.*" These words, at so critical a juncture, gave a thrill of delight and admiration to every bosom, and exalted the self sacrificing speaker to a degree I never saw surpassed in the hearts of the brave men who were on the eve of the dreadful encounter." He (Col. Johnson) knew that he would have to fight about three to one, on bad ground —a most formidable foe commanded by Tecumseh, and the position and all chosen by himself. Col. James Johnson, at the head of the first battalion, with 500 men, charged and took the whole British force, except a few Dragoons and Indians, without the loss of a single man. I charged at the head of my column, and saw the whole operation. Not a man flinched, but all done their duty. The British fired two excellent rounds, or platoons, before we routed them. We killed and wounded 20 or 30 British, by the spies who were dismounted and ordered to keep in advance of the charging column and fight as long as they could, before we passed them on horseback. Captain Church was one of the Captains of this dismounted corps, and saved the charging column on the road near the river, by shooting the British soldier who had a lighted match in his hand, to discharge the cannon at us. As I passed the cannon I saw this man lie bleeding in death.

Thus I have given what I saw of this part of the battle, where 500 mounted volunteer, six months in service, under Col. James Johnson, charged and captured about 650 or 700 British regulars—all, too, without the loss of a man on our part, killed or wounded. After the interview between Col. R. M. Johnson and his brother James, I saw no more of the former till after the battle, as I was in pursuit of the British General, Proctor, with some others. When all was over, I returned. Col. R. M. Johnson was lying almost lifeless, and bleeding from five wounds—all dangerous, and some of them supposed to be mortal. He seemed as calm and serene in his agony as if nothing had happened. I viewed the bleeding patriot a moment, and recollected his last words to his brother, when they parted for the battle. My conclusion was that he was then in the condition he had anticipated, and was perfectly resigned to such a fate. It is a notorious fact, that Colonel R. M. Johnson fought the Indians, with his second battalion of 500 men, without any aid, except a few soldiers of the infantry who left their lines and pressed into the fight. No company or battalion aided or assisted, because they were compelled to remain as a corps of reserve, and when a reinforcement was ordered under Col. Simrall, the Indians had fled before it reached the battle ground. This consideration adds far more to the glory of our arms, than if we had fought and conquered with superior or even equal force. It adds to the fame of Gen. Harrison, the Commander in Chief, and Gov. Shelby—indeed the whole corps—and places high on the list of our country's defenders, the name of Col. R. M. Johnson, and his gallant regiment, which was selected to fight the battle of the Thames on the 5th October, 1813.

Nearly every thing above related happened under my own eye, or in my hearing.

ROBERT SCROGIN.

Paris, Ky., Nov. 16th, 1835.

From the Maysville Monitor.

RESPECT TO COL. R. M JOHNSON.

The distinguished patriot and statesman, Col. R. M. Johnson, arrived in this city on Monday last, about noon, being on his way to the seat of government, and was detained with us, until about 11 o'clock at night, waiting the arrival of a boat in which he could proceed. A large number of his friends, of both political parties, availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by his unexpected detention in this place, to tender to him their gratulations and respects, and to testify their gratitude for his many valuable services to their country, by inviting him to an entertainment at Langhorn's Hotel, in the evening. About 7 o'clock the Colonel met his friends in the large dining room of the Hotel, where was spent as social and agreeable an evening as we have enjoyed for a long while. Long will it be remembered by many who were present, with the most pleasing emotions. I was a sublime sight to see the veteran soldier who had unbarred his bosom to the ruthless foes of the country, in her defence; who had received the brunt of many a hard attack, and who bore upon his limbs the scars of honorable wounds; surrounded by warm friends, mingling among them with ease and familiarity, and receiving the sincere homage of their generous hearts. He who had vanquished the Indian foe, unloosed the fetters of the imprisoned debtor, and relieved by his own bounty the sufferings of many an impoverished fellow-being, stood amid the throng of his grateful fellow-countrymen. Not an individual was there who did not manifest an anxiety to do him reverence.

The following are the sentiments, so far as we have been enabled to obtain them, which were offered on the occasion, and enthusiastically approbated by the company.

By Dr. John Shackleford. *The Patriots of our country*—Without reference to party feelings, entitled to general attention.

By James C. Coleman. *Our Republican Institutions*—May those who fought and bled to maintain them, long live to enjoy the blessings they afford.

By Major Markland. *The Defenders of our country*—They are entitled to our warmest gratitude.

By Nicholas D Coleman *Col. R. M. Johnson*—The patriot soldier—the disinterested representative of the people, who promptly and efficiently promotes the interest of his fellow citizens, without regard to party distinctions.

[To this toast, Col. Johnson responded in a short but eloquent and appropriate speech, in which he felicitously indulged in a few reminiscences of the past, associated with the early history and settlement of Maysville; and concluded, by offering a sentiment, complimentary to its citizens, and solicitous for its advancing prosperity.]

By R. H. Stanton. The "wounded soldier's" most grateful reward, is to see the rights and liberties for which he fought and bled, properly appreciated and properly exercised, by those for whom they were achieved.

By R. W. Thompson, May the members of the 24th Congress legislate under the recollection, that the people of this Union are ONE.

By J. Franklin Tanner. *Colonel R. M. Johnson*—The admiration of his countrymen shall be the reward of his patriotic services, in the cause of Republicanism.

By Tho. J. Pew, of Lexington. *The memory of the late William T. Barry*—One of Kentucky's brightest ornaments.

By R. W. Thompson. Our generous-hearted fellow-townsman, N. D. Coleman.

[Mr. Coleman returned thanks to the proposer, and the company which approbated the above sentiment, in a few brief but eloquent remarks.]

By E. T. Bingovne. *Martin Van Buren and Colonel R. M. Johnson*—Their grateful country men will make them their next President and Vice President of the United States.

By Isaac Watkins. May the junior sons of Kentucky never be ungrateful to their seniors, who defended their lives and liberties.

By Major Markland. *The Union of the States*—Frantic be the brain that would meditate their dissolution.

By S. S. Miner. *Col. R. M. Johnson*—May he *continue* to receive the gratitude of a generous people for his unturning zeal in *their* cause of equal rights.

By R. H. Stanton. While we enjoy the blessings of freedom, let us not be unmindful of the situation of others—*Success to the noble Texians!*.

By Wm. McElvain. *Robert J. Ward*—An honest man.

From the Jeffersonian Republican.

"AND LO! 'TWAS *WHITE!*"

What would ye be at? ye gentlemen of the piebald whig party. We plain dealing Democratic folks of this good Old Dominion, as a party through time immemorial, renowned alike for uniform steadfastness in political purpose and design, and for generous, chivalrous forbearance from resentment and revenge towards a foe subdued, have contentedly rested our hopes on one man, singled out at the outset as our Champion, in the pending canvass for the first office in our gift. We have given it as our opinion that Martin Van Buren ought to be the next President of the United States. We have maintained, and do still maintain, that he was born and educated in our principles, handed down to us by the Patriarchs of the land, Jefferson, Madison and Pendleton, and a host of others; that in political life, he practiced on these principles *ab ovo*, and that to this day he has sustained them and brought them out, not only unimpaired but improved, amended and chastened by time, and the practical experience of himself and other sages of the land. Yes! this is true, and you cannot gainsay it. *You* have attempted to brand him an Abolitionist, palpably with an expectation and hope of putting down in the pending canvass for the Presidency, his prospects in the slave holding States. But you have signally failed in this, as you had previously done in all your schemes to destroy the fame and prospects of this highly gifted man: For in despite of all your machinations, he is manifestly in the ascendant, and wending his way to the highest office in this nation's gift—the most distinguished and the most truly honorable station that can be bestowed by men; and this too, as the reward of virtue, talents and ability, honestly and industriously exercised in, and faithfully devoted to the service of his country.

How different has been the course of your party, and the idols who you support and worship. You are made up of broken fragments, of divers factions and parties, all of which had been scattered to the four winds of heaven, and are now connected in jarring, discordant concord, merely to resist and try to put down one of the greatest benefactors, not only of his country, but of the human race; and having failed to put down Andrew Jackson, too strong for, and proof against, your Partizan arrows [for you are manifestly defeated, and on the retreat,] you are now venting all your spleen and venom against M. Van Buren, whom in your chaste nomenclature, you announce as the heir apparent, selected at the will and at the discretion of the present illustrious incumbent, to fill his high place; without respect to the high paramount authority of *us*, the sovereign people of this Republic, acknowledged to be the strongest and most independent power and people on earth. Are you in earnest? Can it be possible that you conscientiously believe in what you say? I fancy not. Can we, the sons of sires, who pledged "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors" in support of the holiest of causes, and gloriously redeemed the pledge? Can we, I say, become recreant to such a cause? Has that love of liberty, that holy, lofty spirit of independence always heretofore our guide and support thro' weal and thro' woe, have they, in this season of trying need, abandoned and deserted us? No. The same spirit still animates us, and under its holy influence, we are alike disposed to meet and encounter domestic usurpation and misrule, as our fathers were to breast the mighty shock, and to repel tyranny and invasion from abroad.

You say that Mr Van Buren is an Arch Magician, &c. Away with this tirade! You give us no proof—If you will, we will hearken unto it. But in the absence of such proof, we are bound to assume as fact, what we believe, nay vouch to be fact: that he is one of the plainest and most unassuming men in the Republic.—It is true, that he is a man of deep reflection and profound forecast; but these high gifts and endowments are directed, in their exercise, to the single purpose of his country's good. An Arch Magician! Why he is a mere baby in comparison with your *real* candidate and champion, Mr. Clay. He is inferior by the odds of the shuffle, cut and deal, "Gratia exempli." Look to the deep stroke of the magic wand, by which Mr. Clay foisted himself into the Department of State, under the misrule of John Q. Adams.—"He that hath ears to hear, and eyes to see, let him hear and see." I said Mr. Clay was your real candidate and champion. So he was, and may still be, if you find him about to be stronger than Judge White or any body else, in the House of Representatives. But this is doubtful, extremely doubtful, for he has so often shot madly from his sphere, and (Cameleon-like) assumed such variety of forms and colors, that he begins to be in bad odour even among you piebald gentry. You or some of your party have tried him twice in the Presidential race, and the third experiment has been in progress, and may possibly be continued, if you should find that by breaking the ranks, you can so divide us, as to bring the election before the House of Representatives, which may God in his mercy avert. This is manifestly your object, and you dare not deny it.

Now what is your next resort? You send your tempter into the blissful bowers of Eden, seduce from his integrity, and long tried fidelity to his party, Judge White, who has been from his youth upwards, the steady, unvarying supporter of the President's political principles, and his companion in arms, and at that very time, your warm political opponent, proverbial among yourselves, for the pretended fallacy of his political dogmas.

But you find his weak side, you touch him with your magic wand, your "sacro medicandum;" you hold up to him in prospect, the highest station in the gift of man. Immediately his principles and opinions "sink together in the dust." He looks abroad to that high destiny which may possibly await him, throws himself into the tempter's arms, hugs him to his bosom, and places all his destinies in his hands. "He gave up the Ghost—it is finished." In charity, carve this inscription on his political tomb:

Hic situs est Phaeton, currus auriga paterni,
Quem si non tenuit, magnis tamen excidit ausis.

From the New York Post.

FROM LONDON.

By the Sampson, packet ship, we have London papers to the 10th ult. The news is but one day later than our last accounts, and of little moment.

SPAIN.

The last piece of news is the confirmation of Mina's acceptance of the chief command in Catalonia; a letter from that illustrious chief further states that he was then on the point of setting out for his destination. Swayed by no recollection of the ill treatment and foul ingratitude with which his former services had been rewarded, he thought only of his country, her happiness and liberty, and seized, with his characteristic alacrity, this almost unhoped for opportunity of once more drawing his sword, which was never unsheathed but to fight the battles of liberty, in order to give the last blow to that system of intrigue and corruption which had not only sunk the ancient glories of his country, but had virtually erased it from the map of independent States.

FRANCE.

It would appear that dissaffection very generally pervades the French army.—We find by the papers before us, that on the 30th ult. and 1st inst. 25 sub-officers and two soldiers of the 11th Regiment of the line were brought prisoners into Toulouse, escorted by gendarmerie. They were said to be implicated in the conspiracy lately discovered in that city. The 9th, 17th, and 37th Regiments of the line are also said to be infected with Republicanism. The government was proceeding otherwise, vigorously dismissing the commandants of the National Guard, and persecuting the Press. The editor of the Reformateur was again convicted on Wednesday last of a seditious libel, and sentenced to three month's imprisonment and a fine of 6,000 francs.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, 10 h Oct. 2 o'clock.

The pressure in the Money Market continues without abatement, and Consols have in consequence dropped to 90, at which there are now buyers. Large exchequer Bills have fallen to 13, in consequence, it is rumored of sales to some extent being made by several of the private bankers. We can scarcely, however, give credit to the rumor, as money can be obtained to meet any emergency with great facility on these securities at the Bank of England, and as they are likely to advance in value when the quarterly dividends are in the course of payment next week, it is reasonable to suppose that the bankers would give a preference to the temporary accommodation. The demand for money from the manufacturing districts in the north is, however, in the increase within the last few days, in consequence of limitation of the discounts by some of the local Joint Stock Banks whose paper had been refused by the Bank of England.

The American line-of packet ship Ontario, H. Hetterson, master, arrived yesterday from New York with 49 passengers. She has had a long passage of 28 days. On the 2d inst. in lat. 47, long. 17, West, she spoke the ship Douglass, and by some means came in contact and carried away the figure head of the Ontario, and the Douglas lost her bow-sprit and fore-yard. The Douglass was bound for Quebec, but in the confusion could not learn from whence she was, or any other particular. The Ontario, after having passed quarantine examinations, and landed the greatest part of her passengers, sailed for the river.

The Fair Rosamond has captured another Slave vessel, having on board 540 slaves.

Translated from the New York Courrier des Etats Unis.

The Courier Francais says:—"The Quotidienne contains a pretended correspondence from Amsterdam, in which much is said of the great political combinations of the Bonaparte family, and especially of Count de Survilliers. According to this communication, that personage was to return to Washington only for the purpose of bringing about a complete rupture between the United States and France. Little, truly, has it been suspected that he possessed so much influence in America, and the editors of the Quotidienne with their Dutch correspondents, are the only persons in Europe who are initiated into the secret. They know further, what also no one would have suspected, that Count de Survilliers has left 25 millions of francs with a banker in London, to foment troubles both in France and Spain, with a view of assisting his pretensions to those two thrones

What we find most curious in such news is to see a sober journal reporting them seriously."

These observations of the Courier are as just as the article of the Quotidienne is ridiculous. We would wish the Count de Survilliers the twenty-five millions which are bestowed upon him so benevolently, and we can assure all the Carlist journals that he would never employ them, as so many others have done, in exciting the enemies of France. The great name of Bonaparte has always remained to this day eminently French, and none of the brothers of him who rendered it so illustrious, will ever sully it by anti national alliances, or even wishes. The Quotidienne will find little credit in this country, in which the Count, since his return a few days ago, has been constantly receiving the most marked testimonials of the affection and respect of the entire population.

CANADA.

The weather in Lower Canada has been, within a few days, very severe.—The ice in some places over an inch in thickness. On Friday last the steamboat St. George, on her way from Quebec to Montreal, was detained at anchor between four and five hours, by a severe snow storm.—*National Gaz. Nov. 17.*

MICHIGAN.

Inaugural Address of Gov. Mason.—The first legislature of this *embryo* state of Michigan, is in session at Detroit.—The Detroit Journal contains the Inaugural address of the young chief magistrate. We annex one or two paragraphs:

"The change of government, which is now in the process of completion, has placed us in a new and delicate relation to the legislative and executive authorities of the Union. It is believed, however, that the difficulties presented by the new attitude assumed by the people of Michigan, will readily disappear before the light of examination and precedent, and that a course of forbearance and respect to the rights and powers of others, entirely consistent with our own, will smooth our advancement to the high destiny before us.

"By the provisions of the constitution, which has just received the decisive sanction of the people, all laws now in existence in the territory of Michigan, not repugnant to this constitution, remain in force until they expire of their own limitation, or may be repealed by an act of state legislation. All writs, recognizances, and other legal instruments, prosecutions and proceedings at law, are declared to be valid and binding. All officers, civil and military, holding territorial offices and appointments under the authority of the United States, continue to hold and exercise them until superseded under this constitution. I am not aware that the constitution of itself, immediately supersedes any officer of federal appointment, except the governor and the secretary of the territory. No inconvenience or detriment to the welfare of the state, or to the interests of the Union, can proceed from so partial a change. The administration and execution of the existing laws, will proceed without interruption. The Judicial and other functionaries, deriving their commissions from the United States, will continue to enjoy their respective stations, and to perform their duties, until the legislature, giving due time for the legislation of Congress on the subject of our admission into the Union, may deem it expedient to organize a state Judiciary, and to authorize the election or appointment of other officers, under the constitution. No intermission of harmonious action and co-operation between the local and federal authorities can be unfriendly anticipated."

OPPOSITION TACTICS.

We have been frequently asked, whom do the opposition mean ultimately to support for President?

We have no hesitation in expressing our conviction, that the organized forces of that party rest all their present efforts and future struggles, on one of two hopes. They will continue to pursue the plan, some time since marked out for them by the National Intelligencer, of bringing forward their strongest men in every quarter of the Union, with a view to carry the election into the House of Representatives. Should their hopes fail in this, and Mr. Van Buren be elected notwithstanding, they will still by this policy have attained one important object—to wit: securing the state offices, in those states where they succeed by local partialities in defeating the candidate of the democracy.

This is the most they really expect to attain. The increased and increasing manifestations of the overwhelming popularity of VAN BUREN and JOHNSON, throughout the whole Union from Main to Florida, and from the Atlantic to the remotest hamlet on the Missouri, is sufficient to convince them of the hopelessness of defeating the *people's choice*. We believe, they are convinced of this fact—and that the sole object of their zeal, manœuvres, misrepresentations, and slanders, tricks and devices, is to *carry the state elections* in a few debateable states. The game has proved profitable in Tennessee—but it will be scarcely "worth the candle" in Missouri. Van Buren and OLD TECUMSEH can beat the hind sights off any "available" that can be started, and the Missouri Whigs know it. Hinc illæ lachrymæ! Hence the doleful lamentations with which their federal papers abound!

Boons' Lick, Mo Democrat.

PORK! PORK!! PORK!!!

THE highest price will be given in Cash for PORK. Apply to

JNO. W. HUNT & SON.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY,.... NOV.....28,.....1835.

☞ The absence of the Editor will account for an article, which lately appeared in one of the Lexington papers, passing unnoticed for the present.

It is understood that instructions have been issued to several District Attorneys of the U. States, to enforce the observance of our neutral relations with Mexico.

The Hon. Richard M. Johnson stopped in Lexington on Sunday night 22d inst. on his way to Washington.

The New York Star states that the forts of New York harbour are to be garrisoned forthwith, and one hundred cannons have been ordered to be sent to Fort Richmond. The North Carolina at Norfolk has been taken out of the Dry Dock, and hauled alongside the Navy Yard preparatory to her getting in her masts.—The Grampus and Falmouth are also to be immediately fitted up. This sounds like the note of preparation. The public press, as was to be expected, abounds with speculations, in anticipation of the President's Message.

The Louisville Advertiser of 21st November states, that it had received information from a gentleman direct from New Orleans, that Stephen F. Austin had left that city, a few days before his departure, with thirty thousand stand of arms.—Three companies of volunteers from New Orleans and one from Natchez had started for Texas, and several additional companies were organizing at those places.

Large meetings of those favorable to the cause of the Texians have been lately held at New York, Boston and Cincinnati. Considerable sums were subscribed, and resolutions adopted declaratory of their intention to aid their brethren to the utmost of their power in shaking off the yoke of tyranny.

The Indiana Democrat, after giving an account of the proceedings of numerous Democratic public meetings held in that State, says, "The Wabash country will send a voice here this winter in favor of State Internal Improvements and Van Buren and Johnson, that will make 'old North Bend' retire with his followers, ashamed and abashed."

There seems to be a perfect mania pervading the country on the subject of rail-roads. Hardly a paper comes to hand but contains accounts of meetings held for the purpose of projecting one through some part or another.

The publication of the St. Louis Daily Herald, has been discontinued for want of sufficient patronage.

A reward of $3000 has been offered by the Cashier of the Union Bank of Louisiana, for the apprehension of Dudley W. Babcock, who has absconded from the branch bank of Clinton, of which he was Cashier, taking with him the funds of the institution to the amount of nearly 30,000 dollars.

Mississippi Elections.—So far as returns have yet been received, they give Runnels, the republican candidate for Governor, a majority over Judge Lynch, the Nullifier, of 467.

ESCAPE.

Nathan Hodge, who had been for some time confined in the Jail of Fleming county on a charge of murder, effected his escape on Sunday night last. He effected his egress by cutting holes through the walls of the prison, for which purpose he had been furnished with an auger, saw and other implements. The guilty agent who furnished the tools to the prisoner has not yet been discovered. But time, which is a mighty agent in disclosing facts, will, it is very probable, discover the perpetrator of this high offence against the public peace.

A reward of three hundred dollars has been offered by the Trustees of the town for retaking and delivering Hodge to the Jailor of Fleming county.—*Ky. Whig.*

Having accidentally omitted publishing the resolutions passed by the House of Assembly of New Jersey, in our last, we now supply the omission.

"WHEREAS, in all representative governments, the sovereignty of the people is an indisputable truth; they have a right, and it is their duty, upon all proper occasions, to instruct their Representatives in the duties which they require them to perform—Therefore,

Be it Resolved, by the Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That our Senators in Congress be, and they are hereby instructed to vote for, and use their influence to have EXPUNGED from the Journal of the United States Senate, the resolution passed on the 28th day of March, 1834, declaring "That the President, in the late executive proceedings, in relation to the public revenue, had assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both," the same having passed that body without warrant of law.

Resolved, That our Senators be, and they are hereby instructed, and our Representatives in Congress requested, to vote against the recharter of the *Bank* of the United States, and against the chartering any other bank or similar institution.

Resolved, That the particular attention of our Senators be called to the foregoing resolutions, and that they be respectfully requested to conform thereto, or resign their seats in the Senate of the United States.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress, be requested to lay before Congress the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to forward a copy of the above resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, at the opening of their next session."

We have received no additional information with regard to the progress of affairs in Texas. The following decree issued by the Minister of the Interior will afford some clue to the better understanding of what the real state of affairs has been in that country generally.

From the New Orleans Bee, of Oct 23.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The brig Volta, Capt. Kennedy, arrived yesterday in six days from Vera Cruz, and brought us Journals of that place up to the 12th inst. We do no perceive in them any account of the central constitution having been discussed or adopted by the chambers of Congress. But it appears certain that *the Federal Republic has been dissolved*; and that executive officers of the Mexican states have been subjected to the appointment of the central government. The local legislatures of the states have been annihilated by a formal decree, issued under the authority of the acting president, and sanctioned by the Congress.

The following is the decree which was issued by the minister of the interior.

"The president *pro tempore* of the Mexican United States informs the inhabitants of the Republic that the general congress has decreed as follows:

1. The actual governors of the different states of the union shall continue their duties till the period shall have expired, for which they were appointed by the respective constitutions of the different states; but in the exercise of their functions in future, they shall be subject to the general government of the nation.

2. The legislatures shall discontinue the exercise of their functions; but before those now in session shall be dissolved, and when those in vacation shall have met in session, they shall nominate a departmental *junta*, composed for the present of 5 individuals, selected from their own body or otherwise, to act as a council for the governor; and in case of vacancy as governor, to propose to the general government three persons, whose qualifications may entitle them to the office; while in the interval, till the nomination shall have been made by the national congress, the duties of governor shall be exercised by the first in order of the counsellors.

3. In those states where the Legislature shall not have been convoked within eight days, the municipal government of the capitol shall exercise the above duties so far as concerns the election of the 5 members of the departmental junta.

4. All the judges and tribunals of the State shall continue in their present condition for the administration of justice, till the general government shall have published a law for the organization of the judiciary department. The securities of all judicial functionaries exacted by the respective Legislatures, will be refused or accepted by the supreme court of the nation.

5. All the subordinate authorities of the State shall also continue in the exercise of their respective duties, and nominating shall only be made for such places as are now vacant or shall be vacated.—But those authorities and their offices with all the revenues and duties of which they have the administration, shall be under the control of the national government, through the medium of the governors of their respective states.

Jose Manuel Moreno, president; Jose R. Malo, secretary; Atenogenes Castillero, secretary.

I have ordered the printing, publication and circulation of the above decree, that it shall have its whole effect.

MIGUEL BARRAGAN.

Palace of the federal government,
Mexico, Oct. 3, 1835.

A. D. Manuel Diez de Bonilla.

I transmit you the above decree for your instruction; and that you may have it immediately put into execution. God and liberty. BONILLA.

Mexico, 3 Oct. 1835.

Such a decree was expected to have been the result of the central system of government; and consequently of the destruction of the federal republic. The recommendation of that system, by the majority of the states to the congress, may have virtually vested the chambers with power to alter the constitution and annihilate the state legislatures; and if we were not almost certain that the military president will prove the dictator of the nation, we would conclude that such a system of government is the most eligible for the Mexican people: as they cannot enjoy liberty without licentiousness and disorders.

THE TEXAS VOLUNTEERS.

A vessel will depart to-day for Texas, with nearly two hundred volunteers.—She goes direct to New Orleans, which port is to be a rendezvous for four other vessels also with volunteers—immediately after their arrival there they will leave in a body for Texas.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

From the Mobile Register, Nov. 5.

TEXAS.

We perceive in the New Orleans papers that intelligence received there by sea confirms the previous accounts from Texas received by the way of Arkansas. The schooner *Santa Pie*, from Copano, states that the Texans have captured Goliad or Bahia, with about 30 men, had made prisoner of the Collector [Sant Ano.] and that a proportion of the inhabitants had joined the Texians; that the Collector after having been paroled, endeavored to escape, was subsequently re taken at La Mission de Refugi, about twelve miles from Copano, and confined at Goliad. When taken, two letters were found concealed in his shoes addressed to Santa Anna.

About 30 men had been enrolled at the Mission for the service. A battle had been fought on the Guadalouqe, and forty men killed of the Mexicans, and two Texians.

From the Georgia Standard of Union.

Developements are daily made, not only of the truth of Mr. Stewart's narrative of the disclosures of the infamous Land Pirate, but of the immense benefits which that gentleman's fortitude and perseverance have secured to the Southern and Western States. Two of the men whose names are disclosed in Mr. Stewart's pamphlet, were sent to our Penitentiary from the county of Morgan in September, 1834, for *negro stealing*. Two others have been sentenced in an adjoining county, who are now in the fair walls for the same offence. The court and the community present at the trial, (we are informed) are of the opinion, that one of these men belongs to Murel's clan, though probably, an obscure member. This man had corrupted a youth of about 17 years, whom he used as the instrument of his villainy. We are glad to learn that Judge Pilant is making a fit example of such culprits, by executing the extent of the law upon them. The youth is sentenced for four years, but his abandoned seducer, for ten. We forbear to mention names, as other disclosures may still be made, and other villains brought to punishment.

A NATIONAL BANK.—Some of the Bank papers continue to insist upon it that "we cannot do without a National Bank." The National Intelligencer of yesterday morning contains a long article upon the subject, intended, no doubt, to operate upon Congress at the session which is about to commence. It is pretty generally conceded that without a National Bank the editors of the National Intelligencer, the New York Courier and Enquirer, the Philadelphia Inquirer, and sundry others, would have heretofore been in rather an unpleasant predicament; and reasoning for the future from the past, and judging from their own experience upon the subject, it is not, perhaps, surprising that they cannot do without a National Bank. *–Balt. Repub.*

From the Frankfort Argus.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN KENTUCKY

At a meeting of the Central State Committee, held agreeably to adjournment at Frankfort on the evening of the 15th of November, 1835—at which were present a number of our political friends of Franklin and other other counties,—to take into consideration the propriety of holding a State Convention for the purpose of nominating Electors of President and Vice President, and candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor for 1836. It was

Resolved, That we recommend to our Democratic friends in Kentucky, the holding of a State Convention at Frankfort on the 22d of February next for the purposes aforesaid, and that we invite their concurrence in the subject of this resolution.

Resolved, That the friends of the present Administration, in Franklin county, will hold a county meeting on the 8th of January next, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, and appointing delegates to the abovenamed State Convention, and also that we respectfully suggest, the similar observance of that day to our friends throughout the State.

By order of the Central State Committee.

JEPHTHA DUDLEY, *Chm.*

R. A. FERGUSON, *Sec'y.*

N. B. The Editors of papers friendly to the Administration are requested to notice the above.

GRAND WHIG FESTIVAL IN BALTIMORE

The Whigs of Baltimore have eaten and drunk glorification to themselves, and damnation to their political opponents. The Whig cannons spoke to the heavens in full mouthed volume. The tables groaned under the weight of good things provided by the Whig caterers. The Whigs were gorged with wine and wassail, and were patriotic, eloquent, and impassioned; as men are apt to be when under the double inspiration of politics and drink. Like the grand Pavilion celebration, there were provided stores ample enough to feed an almshouse. The Whig festival at Baltimore is peculiarly appropriate at this time. Something of the kind is absolutely necessary to rouse the flagging spirits of the members of that party. It is well for them to be merry over their funeral-baked meats—to assemble, perhaps for the last time, as the members of a fast-dying party—to put their house in order—and, as they have been beautiful in their lives, not to be divided in their deaths. The toasts were the usual glorification toasts—Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, William H. Harrison, and Hugh L. White, were severally toasted in the order in which they are named. After the toasts, speeches, &c., &c, when the eloquence had run out, the meeting formed in procession, marched through the city, and then went to see the fireworks, which were admirably got up, and blazed away according to the most approved fashion. The Baltimore celebration was in every respect, to use the language of Frank Granger, "a most beautiful business." The Whigs are delighted with it. So are we. If, after their manifold discomfitures, they can content themselves with a harmless affair of this kind, we give them joy for their admirably constituted temperaments. "Sweet," indeed, "are the uses of adversity," if they can put the Whigs in such good humor. We will make a fair compromise with them. We will gain all the victories, and they shall enjoy all the celebrations. We will succeed at the ballot boxes—they shall succeed at the dinner parties. We will not grudge them one little of the comfort they derive from defeat, and thus, at last, both parties will be satisfied. Such an era of good feeling is one that we covet.—*N. Y. Times.*

GALE ON LAKE ERIE.

From the Buffalo Com. Advertiser, Nov. 11.

The wind commenced blowing a gale about 6 o'clock this morning, and continued to increase until about 10. At that time it blew so furious as to endanger the new buildings now being erected in our city, and the shipping upon the Lake. We understand that the schr. Adelaide was sunk at the mouth of the harbor, the hands on board escaping into the small boat. Another schr. came in about half past ten, with one mast broken.—Numerous other vessels have been continually arriving at this port during the day, most of which are uninjured. The lower part of the town is completely overflowed as far up as Crow street. A five story brick building on the flats, east side of Main street, not completed, was tumbled down in a mass from the very foundation. Another four story brick dwelling, unfinished owned by Daniel Richmond, was blown down the first story, from which a man narrowly escaped by jumping from the third story. Another new brick dwelling on South Division street, unfinished, and owned by Amos Morgan, was blown down, falling upon his dwelling, adjoining, and crushing in the roof and breaking through the floor of the second story, but fortunately none were injured.

2 o'clock, p. m.—The wind still continues unabated. The flats are covered with water to a depth of from six to ten feet. Many buildings are afloat, and the damage will be immense. We have heard of no loss of human lives. The gale is unprecedented and the height of water is greater than has been known for many years past.

A letter of the same date, to the Albany Journal, says—"I have just understood that the steamboat Thomas Jefferson is upon the wharf, at the foot of Main street. We shall hear to-morrow sad news, I fear, from up the Lake. Mr. Coit, who has resided here for twenty years, says he never knew the water so high, during his knowledge of the place. One or two vessels came in this morning completely dismasted, and one sunk soon after getting into the harbor.

The same paper of Nov. 12, says, the effects of the gale which was mentioned yesterday, are more disastrous than we had anticipated, the following are the particulars as far as we have been able to gather them:

As to the amount of damage done to the shipping, it is difficult, in the confusion of the moment, to ascertain. The schr Tecumseh, is on the point of the pier, and will probably be lost. Two vessels, names unknown, are ashore in the bay, south of the light house. Several vessels came in during the gale, sails and spars much injured, and by running foul of other craft in the harbor, have been severely damaged. The steam boat United fair came in during the gale, and was run into by the Commodore Perry, both of which were much damaged by the concussion. Several steam boats, the Sandusky, Ohio, Charles Townsend, Henry Clay, and Sheldon Thompson, are aground, and must have sustained more or less injury. The schooner Florida, of Oswego, lies high and dry, about 200 feet upon the beach, near the ship canal. The Benjamin Rush is upon one of the docks.

The bridge over the canal, on Prime street, is broken down. One canal boat lies partly on the bank of the canal slip, broken through the centre. Schr. Eclipse lost one mast and schr Canadian lost both. The steam boat W. F. P. Taylor, received considerable injury, by being run into by the schr Helen. Several buildings were blown down and many chimneys destroyed. The roof was blown off the new county clerk's office.

Although there is much present suffering, it is gratifying to learn, that our citizens have taken prompt and efficient measures for extending relief to the unfortunate. Three hundred dollars were collected last evening, to relieve those who are most immediately in need of attention, and we trust that the Common Council will take measures to extend the relief, which may be further required.

THE MINT.—We learn that a new die for the coins of the United States is now in a state of preparation, and will be ready for use in the ensuing year. The design was prepared by Sully, and is said to be exceedingly beautiful. It is a full length image of the Goddess of Liberty, in a sitting posture, with one hand resting on a shield containing the Coat of Arms of the United States. On the reverse will be the American Eagle, as at present, without however, the shield and coat of arms with which his breast is disfigured, and which somewhat resembles a gridiron, exhibiting the bad taste of adding a bird with his feathers on. The first coin struck with the device will be the *dollar*, of which there have none been coined for thirty years.—*Phil. Gazette.*

PROSPEROUS STATE OF OUR COUNTRY.

Notwithstanding the doleful predictions of ruin and distress made by Clay, Webster, Ewing, & Co. Providence has kindly smiled upon us and prosperity and plenty abounds throughout the land. It was said that our canals '*were a solitude*,' yet such has been the immense pressure of business upon them that it is found necessary to widen them to give room for additional boats to ply upon their waters. It was declared that '*our lakes were a desolate waste of waters*;' yet steamboats have been added to steamboats, and vessel to vessel, and still there is not enough for the accommodation of the thousands and tens of thousands of passengers, and the immense quantities of merchandise moving to the far west.

Commerce spreads her white sails on every sea and on every ocean,—the 'Star Spangled Banner' waves in every harbor on the globe, and our vessels return with rich cargoes from the east, west, and south; our manufacturers run their mills to good profit, and our workshops are well supplied. Our farmers are not only blessed with abundance, but also with good markets for the productions of their farms and dairies. In this country our farmers are satisfied and contented with the times. Hay sells at $15 and $16 per ton—immense quantities of oats have been sold at 55 cents per bushel, and every thing brings the same proportion

How different is the state of things, with that prophesied by the enemies of Andrew Jackson. To injure and destroy him, they would have brought ruin and distress upon their country. Happily, though their will was good, they possessed not the power to produce the ruin they prophesied and our country is prosperous and happy. Our venerable chief magistrate has the pleasing satisfaction of beholding that country, for which he has so often perilled his life, and for whose glory, honor, and prosperity he has only desired to live, enjoying under the close of his administration all those blessings which can render a nation great and happy, and for which as far as his wisdom and firmness have produced this state of prosperity, he will receive the benedictions of his grateful countrymen.—*Hudson Gazette.*

From the New Hampshire Patriot.

"THE AVAILABLE CANDIDATE."

Since the elections in the South have demonstrated the weakness of Judge White, and laid him fairly on the shelf, the Federalists have made the important discovery that General Harrison is their strong man to "carry all before him."—For three years the Federalists have been searching for an "available candidate," with whom to defeat the Democratic party; and they have several times found their man. First, Judge McLean was to take the aristocracy and the bank upon his shoulders, and march into the white house without interruption. But the Judge broke down before he fairly got under way. There was a long discussion of the comparative merits of Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Mangum, Poindexter and Leigh, neither of whom seemed to be "available;" when Mr. Speaker Bell and the Bank, through the cashier, Mr White's son-in-law, relieved the fragments of the coalition from a dilemma, by making the discovery that Judge White was entirely "available;" that he would unite the Nullifiers and whigs; the strict constructionists and latitudinarians; the Bank and Anti-Bank men, in fact, the "black spirits and white," and politicians of every hue and grade. Then there was such a mounting of the *White*-horse; the Nullifiers lopped into the saddle and seized the reins, holding the bank upon the saddle bow; the Whigs mounted behind them, the Anti masons, seized the tail, and old war Federalists laid hold of the mane with one hand, while they held fast to Webster with the other. With such a load what could the poor horse do? So long as he stood still, he could barely keep footing—but at the very first step over the election ground in the 5 [illegible] stumbled and fell to the ground, depositing his miscellaneous and heterogeneous burden in the dust. The Nullies sprang from the saddle cursing the weight of the Whigs, the bank and the Federalists exclaiming—

"Woe worth the day,
That cost my life, my gallant grey."

The White horse being fairly broken down and demolished, the old Tippecanoe war horse seems now to be the only "available;" but he will not be able to stand under such a load a moment; and the opposition will at last make the important discovery, that no candidate—even were his popularity equal to the strength of a Hercules; can stand under the weight of their principles. Whilst the opposition are searching for an "available candidate," to unite the odds and ends of every party and every faction, the Democracy, governed by the polar star of principle, are moving steadily onward to victory.

Steamboats from Ireland to the United States.—In the Galway Irishman of Sept. 2, is a prospectus of a Steam Company, entitled "The European, British and American Intercourse Company," capital *two million sterling*, with power to add one million. Share £25 each. Deposite *one pound*. Acting manager, Thomas Bermingham, Esq. Caramana, Kilconnel; or 23 Dover street, London.

The object of this company is to shorten, by about two thirds, the time of passage to and from America to England, Scotland, and all parts of Europe. The London and Dublin Board and Directors will consist of 16, as also those of Galway, Liverpool, Manchester, Belfast, Birmingham, Edinburgh and New York.

THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Brooks, of Portland, now travelling in Europe, gives an amusing account of his disappointment in the personal appearance of William IV, and the consequences of his republican bluntness in expressing it. He says:

"I soon put myself near "the Royal Presence," as ever the vulgar herd on such occasions are permitted to come.—'There's the Queen'—'this side,' 'that'—and the wives clambered up the husband's shoulders to get a peep at the King and Queen. I came near getting into trouble. In my earnestness to see the show, and after straining my eyes to get a peep, and getting a full view of all—then forgetting myself and among whom I was, in my disappointment at seeing so heavy a man, I exclaimed to my companion—"What, that stupid looking chap there, the King!" "The King, his Majesty *a chap!*" reiterated a man by my side full of wrath, as he took down his cap from the air—and overflowing with loyalty, "Who the devil are you?"—"The devil himself!" I replied with as much good nature as I could put upon my countenance—thus by my impudence was probably saved from a public quarrel. Here was a lesson for me. Always respect the prejudices of the people among whom you are, and never shock them."

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21.

The weather since our last publication has been fair, pleasant, and favorable for out-door operations, till Thursday night; since that time we have had several several severe showers.

The Ohio has been gradually rising since our last, till to-day. It appears now to be on a stand. Depth of water on the Falls is 4 feet 8 inches.

Business has been fair during the week especially in Dry Goods, the City having been visited by a considerable number of country traders. The business done in Groceries this week has been rather limited.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bagging and Rope. In these articles there is but little doing. One or two small sales have been made during the week, at prices which have not come to our knowledge. Also, a few sales have been made at 20 to 22 cents for bagging, and 10 to 11 cents for rope. The demand for the above is considered nearly at an end for this season.

Coffee. Holders are firm, and sales are making within the range of our quotations. We notice a sale of 50 bags, fair, at 14¼ to 15 cents.

Cotton. Our quotations are the same, and no improvement experienced in the demand. The stock, though small, we think is sufficient to supply the wants of purchasers.

Cotton Yarns. The market has a good supply, and sales are making at quotations.

Flour. Transactions in flour have been considerable this week, and the same prices are given. Arrived this week 165 bbls. Shipped, 1070 bbls.

Hides. Our quotations are the same, and no improvement is experienced in the market.

Mackerel. The market continues scarce of all numbers except No. 3, and they are in fair demand at our quotions.

Molasses. The supplies are small and holders firm at quotations. Arrived this week, 10 bbls.

Bar Iron. The supplies are ample, and a regular business is realized in the article.

Sugar. We have no change to notice since our last. The demand is fair, and we notice a sale of 20 hhds. at 9¼ cents cash.

Salt. A considerable quantity has come into market this week, and we have been informed that sales have been made at 31 to 33 cents. Therefore we alter our quotations to the above prices.

Whiskey. Comes in sparingly, and 40 cents is readily given from wagons, and 41 cents from stores. Arrived this week, 209 bbls. Shipped, 224 bbls.

Wheat. The demand for this article is improving, and we now change quotations from $1 to $1 10.

Feathers. The supplies are limited and the demand good. Dealers readily pay 40 cents per lb.—*Price Current.*

From the Western Citizen.

LINES,

ON VISITING BOONSBOROUGH, THE SITE OF KENTUCKY'S FIRST SETTLEMENT.

Here the mighty-soul'd Boone rear'd the primitive cot,
Where the forest wav'd wild and unshorn,
To the hunter's proud heart 'twas a sacred spot,
Where nature in majesty, sat on her throne.

His fame has been sung in a far classic land,*
'Midst the glory of Greece in it's decay—
Can a bard on the ruin of his first cottage stand,
And not recount his mem'ry, while passing away?

Where Kentucky pour'd her bright mountain flood,
'Midst savage war-whoop, and wild monstrosity,
Like Adam and Eve, the lone emigrant stood,
Doubting to stand—and reluctant to flee.

The cane brake's thick gloom threw twilight o'er day,
While the panther's fierce shriek in savage yell lost,
For Boone to be monarch, was but to survey
His realm, a throne, his prowess, a host.

But when science and art exalted their spire,
And heaven's broad light was let in on the plain,
He sigh'd for the glare of the red forest fire,
And sought nature out in her wild haunts† again.

I stood by his grave—wild vines mantled o'er it;
Fitly the emblem his epitaph spoke:
His soul was untamed; and the temple that bore it,
Sleeps 'neath the shade of the vine and the oak.

Scarce a trace now remains of the primitive wild,
But the thrilling legend yet lingers behind,
To embalm the fond memory of nature's child
In a country's bosom warm, chaste and refin'd.

May the stars of the Union their lustre combine,
To illumine the tombs, where its Pioneers rest;
And united in one splendid galaxy shine,
While the dust of a Washington sleeps on its breast. THEODORIC.

*By Lord Byron.
†The banks of the Missouri.

MARRIED—On Tuesday the 24th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Blackburn, Dr. LUKE P. BLACKBURN, of Versailles, Ky. to Miss DAVIDELLA, daughter of the late Dr. Joseph Boswell, of this city.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Edward Stevenson, Dr. OLIVER HOWE, to Mrs. MARY RAGAN, both of this city.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Thos. P. Dudley, Mr. ELDRED S. DUDLEY, of Fayette county, to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Col. Henry Clay, of Bourbon county, Ky.

DIED—At her father's, Judge W. Shreve, in Nicholasville, on the evening of the 20th of November, Mrs. *Sarah Fanning*, consort of the Rev. Talbot Fanning, of Nashville, Tenn.

On the 17th inst., Mrs. *Nancy Garrard*, consort of Gen. James Garrard, of Bourbon county, in the 62d year of her age.

$100 REWARD;

RANAWAY from the Subscriber about the 1st of October last, a negro woman named MARIA. She is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, of a dark copper complexion; her front teeth somewhat decayed, speaks broken and and is very polite in conversation. She was raised in Charleston, S. C. The above reward will be given for the delivery of said woman to me, if taken out of the state, or $50 if taken in the state.

RICHARD H. CHINN.

Lexington, Nov. 27th, 1835.—47-1[illegible]

AN ECLIPSE OF THE COMET!!!
IN DECEMBER!!!

THE Comet has attracted its share of public notice. Sylvester invites particular attention to the **ECLIPSE** on the 19th December next, which will appear in the sub-tautal form of

30 THOUSAND DOLLARS

Sundry other attractive Eclipses will also occur in that month. Look to the following list of DAZZLING SPLENDOR, and delay not a moment in forwarding your orders to Fortune's favorite son

S. J. SYLVESTER.
130 Broadway, N. Y.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS No. 25.

For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday December 5, 1835.

SCHEME.

25 PRIZES of 1000 Dollars!

$25,000, 7,000,

$5,000 dolls!—3,112 dolls!—2,000 dolls!
25 prizes of 600 dolls!—25 prizes
of 500 dolls!—40 of 250 dolls!
112 of 100 dolls. &c.

Tickets only Eight Dollars.

A certificate of a package of 22 whole tickets will be sent for 100 dollars. Packages of Halves, Quarters, and Eighths, in proportion.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY—CLASS 12 for 1835.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Thursday, December 7, 18 5.

CAPITALS.

20.000 DOLLS

5,000 dolls—3,000 dolls—2,500 dolls.
1,035 dolls—20 of 500 dolls—30 of 200
dolls—30 of 150 dolls—31 of $100, &c.

Tickets only Five Dollars.

Certificate of a package of 22 whole tickets will cost only $65. Halves and quarters in proportion. Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's Home.

THE ECLIPSE.

13 PRIZES IN 25 TICKETS!!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS No. 25.

For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

To be drawn at Alexandria Va Saturday November 28, 1835.

SCHEME.

$30,000!

25 prizes of 1,000 dolls!—
3,1000 dollars!—$10,000
$5,000!—$5,000!—$1,
100!—2,500 dolls!—
1,7474 dollars!—
25 of 1,000 dolls!—25 of
500 dollars!—28 of 300
200 of 200 dolls, &c.

Tickets only 10 Dollars.

Certificate of a package of 25 whole Tickets in this Magnificent Scheme, may be had for $130. Shares in proportion.

Send early if you wish to secure a ticket or package, as there will be a great demand for them in this Lottery.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS No. 25, for 1835.

To be drawn at Baltimore, Monday December 14.

SCHEME.

25,000 DOLLARS.

25,000 Dollars!—8,000 Dollars!—5,000 dolls!—2,000 dollars!—1,8124 dollars!—25 prizes of 1,000 dolls!
20 of 700 dolls!—30 of 600 dolls!—30 of 500 dolls!
50 of $300—64 of $200—126 of 150 dolls &c &c.

Tickets, 10 dollars; Shares in proportion.

A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for 100 Dollars—Packages of Shares in proportion.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS No. 27.

For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, December 26, 1835.

CAPITALS.

25,000 Dollars!!

25,000 dolls—8,000 dolls—5,000 dolls—4,000 dolls—2,500 dolls—10 of 1,000 dolls—10 of 800 dolls—10 of 700 dolls—52 prizes of 200 dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets Ten Dollars.

A Certificate of a package of whole tickets will be sent for $120. Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

Orders for single tickets or packages must be addressed to

S. J. SYLVESTER.
45 130 Broadway, N. Y.

40 BBLS. SPEARS'S PRIME OLD WHISKEY,
2 do pure OLD PEACH BRANDY; for sale by
H. BRADFORD & CO.
Lexington, Oct 24-42 tf

DR. JOHN HARRIS.
SURGEON DENTIST,
(FROM LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,)

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Lexington.

His ROOM is at B. EWNAN'S HOTEL, No. 6. Ladies waited on at their residences.

Lexington, Nov 13—45-3t

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has received and now opening, a large and splendid stock of seasonable GOODS, among which are to be found all the variety usually to be had in this country.

Large assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, and Satinetts, embracing all the variety of colors: Brown and Bleached Domestics. A large assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies'

SHOES AND BOOTS;
NEW AND HANDSOME BONNETS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE AND HARDWARE.

All of which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, as low as they can be had in the Western country. Friends and Customers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS C. OREAR.

October 31, 1835—44-1m
The Kentucky Gazette will insert the above one month.—*Observer & Rep.*

NEW GOODS
FOR FALL & WINTER SALES
FOR 1835—'36.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising every article usually kept in a Dry Good Store, to which he invites the attention of all persons visiting the city for the purpose of purchasing goods.—He has a splendid lot of Cloths and Cassimers, and many new and fashionable articles, all of which as usual, will be sold at a small advance

JAS. G. McKINNEY.

Lex. Oct. 13, 1835—41-8t
The Luminary and Gazette will insert this 8 times.—*Intelligencer.*

Cheap Queensware
☞AT COST!☜

5 CRATES assorted WARE.—Dinner and Breakfast PLATES, CUPS, and SAUCERS, &c. Also.—Just opened,

1 CASK CHINA TEA SETTS, at the low price of $3. Call and see.

JAMES & BROTHER.

Lexington, Oct 14—41-tf

B. W. & H. B. TODD,

HAVE received a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS.

to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public; and which they offer on liberal terms.

On hand, a few extra fine CAMELS' HAIR and MERINO SHAWLS, and a few pieces finest SILK CAMLET.

Expected in a few days, a large assortment of SALMON and FAWN colored MERINO and CHALLY SHAWLS of all sizes.

Lexington, Oct 26—43-tf

☞The Observer and Reporter and Gazette will publish the above till forbid.—*Intelligencer.*

AN ORDINANCE
CONCERNING THE SALE OF WOOD
within the City of Lexington.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington, that there shall be annually appointed by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen four Inspectors of Wood. One to reside or keep their office in each Ward of the City.

Sec. 2 Be it further ordained that from and after the 1st day of January, 1836, no wood shall be bought or sold within the City, from Wagons or other Vehicles unless said wagon or other vehicle has been measured and marked by said Inspectors as hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained, that said Inspectors or either of them shall, upon application by the owner or driver (if a free person) of any wagon or other vehicle, measure the same, designating on the different parts such measurement and marking on the outside in some conspicuous place the quantity of wood which said wagon may contain, and the said wagon or other vehicle have the cross pieces connecting the top of the wagon body, made of wood and not of chains, which said cross pieces shall have their lengths severally marked upon them.

Sec. 4. Be it further ordained, that said Inspectors shall [illegible] such wagon or other vehicle to be paid by the owner or driver of said wagon or other vehicle to be paid by the owner or driver of said wagon or other vehicle.

Sec. 5 Be it further ordained, that any person violating this ordinance or any portion thereof shall, if a free person, for each and every offence, be fined in a sum not exceeding $5 and costs, and if a slave, he shall receive ten lashes on his bare back.

The foregoing ordinance was regularly passed at a meeting of the Mayor and Board of Councilmen on the 5th of November, 1835.

JAMES E. DAVIS, *Mayor.*
DANL. BRADFORD, *Clerk.*
November 13—45-3t

OYSTERS. OYSTERS.

JUST received, a fresh supply of choice Baltimore OYSTERS, put up this Fall—will be served up on the shortest notice and in the best style. Families supplied on liberal terms

JOHN M'KENZIE,
Mill street, Lexington.

Nov. 6, 1835—44-tf.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 15th day of December next, for the graduation, construction and bridging of 15 miles of the Richmond and Lexington Turnpike Road; that which extends from Lexington in the direction of Clay's Ferry, on the Kentucky river, and 5 miles, commencing at the Kentucky river, and terminating at Foxtown.

Plan of construction and form of proposals can be seen by the 8th, and the line will be shown the 1st and 11th of December.

By order of the Board,
W. RUSSELL BRADFORD, *Eng'r.*
Engineer's office, Lexington.
Nov 4—44-115ec.
The Richmond Chronicle will copy the above.

R. H. CHINN'S DEBTORS

ARE informed, that his notes and accounts are placed in the hands of the undersigned for collection. Such as remain unpaid on the first of January next, are directed to be placed in suit.

HUNT & JOHNSON.

Nov. 4, 1835—44-tf
☞The Intelligencer and Gazette will insert the above till 1st January, 1836.—*Observer.*

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY

THE fourth Instalment of TEN DOLLARS on each Share will become due, and is required to be paid, *on the 27th day of February* 1836.

By order of the President and Directors,
M. T. SCOTT, *Cashier.*

Lex. Oct. 17, 1835—46-3m

2 BARRELS *OLD PEACH BRANDY.* Also on hand, a fine lot of Spears's OLD WHISKEY, and a few barrels of MACKEREL No. 3, just received and for sale by

H. BRADFORD & CO.

November 20, 1835—[illegible]-tf

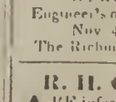
FOR SALE,

A SMALL lot of *TIMOTHY and BLUE GRASS SEED.* by

JOHN W. HUNT & SON.

Nov. 4—44-tf

20 DOLLARS REWARD.



STRAYED or stolen from the rack at Huggins's corner, in Lexington, on Friday last, between 3 and 5 o'clock, p. m., a small good looking BAY HORSE, about 6 or 7 years old, had a small spot of white on his face, black mane, tail, and legs, stood all round, and is a remarkable fine pacer; had on a small new saddle, with brass stirrups, and a new bridle of yellow leather.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the thief and horse, (should the latter be stolen) or ten dollars for the horse alone; a corresponding reward will be given for any information relative to the horse, saddle, and bridle, whereby they can be found, if purchased he would have broken loose and gone astray. Direct any information to A. MOTLEY,

Fayette co Nov 7—45-3t near Lexington.

FINE GOOSE CREEK SALT
Just received, and for sale by
D. BRADFORD & CO,
Sept. 17, 1835. Opposite the Market.

FRENCH CHINA.

SUPERB DINNER SERVICES, Gold Band Desert Services, to match with *Splendid Fruit Baskets*; supported by figures; and a variety of seasonable Chinaware; viz:—Tea Setts, Plates, Bowls, &c.

ALSO—One Case Plated Candlesticks, Splendid Set Cut Glass Girandales, Mantel Clocks, Astral Lamps, &c.

The above China is of our own importation direct from *Paris*, and of a superior quality and style. Just opened by

JAMES & BROTHER.

June 22, 1835—28-tf

300 DOLLARS REWARD.—Stole from the subscriber on Saturday night the 12th of September inst. between 7 and 8 o'clock, an old liquor case, containing

$120 in half eagles,
$300 in fifty dollar notes of the U. S. Bank.
$250 mostly in 20 dollar notes of the Lex. Branch of the Bank of Kentucky.

1 Silver tumbler, bottom worn out, containing $30 in U. S. money, and the balance foil of silver change—Also in the tumbler, an old fashioned coin commonly called a "*Cob dollar*," nearly a triangle, without letters or figures on it, which has been in my family near seventy years.

1 Certificate of stock in the Maysville Turnpike company, issued to the Fayette County court, for one hundred shares.

1 Certificate for two shares of my own.

Also, about $18,000 in due bills &c. all payable to O. Keen; among which, the following are recollected:

1 note on Darwin Johnson, due 15th September instant, for 293 dollars.

1 note on John Keiser, due 25th December next, for 108 dollars.

1 note on John B. Higbee, due 25th December next, for 40 dollars.

1 note on Cornelius Hendricks due 25th December next for 30 dollars.

4 notes on Thomas S. Redd & J. R. Sloan amounting to $7.50.

1 note on Nathaniel Gist, due 17 or 18 years ago, for $ 04.

1 note on Jesse Bayles, for $8.

A receipt from John Norton for 25 or $2600.

A contract between O. Keen, and N. H. Hall and wife for rent of a plantation, dated about five years past.

A memorandum of a judgment of the Fayette Circuit court against A. Legrand, dated some years back, for about $110, signed by Geneva Thomas Bailey, Clerk of the Court

The reward will be paid for the delivery of the case and contents to me, or such information that I can get them.

O. KEEN.

Lexington Sept 15th, 1835—36-tf

CAREY'S LIBRARY OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

TO say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity both of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, and reviews; in five pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have services by their classes of readers and supporters. And yet, Opinions as are these means of intellectual supply inadequate to the wants of the day, we feel. In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers in all parts of our republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, second more passing allusions, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it be easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the emporium of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application to even messages to libraries and booksellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the feast of reason, and the enjoyment of the coveted literary aliment. It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and to enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works, complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held constantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With perchance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire, the work which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances authorize the measure, recourse will be had to the literary stores of Continental Europe and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a reprint, or at times a translation of entire volumes, the cover will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and hebdomadal journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to home periodical of a similar character, cannot fail to provide ample materials for this part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the connoisseur of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as criticism selection and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is not a stranger to them, but has more than once obtained their favorable suffrages for his past literary efforts.

TERMS.

The work will be published in weekly numbers in stitched covers, each number containing twenty imperial octavo pages, with double columns, making two volumes annually, of more than 520 octavo pages, each volume; and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in a single year, will be equal to more than forty volumes of the common sized English duodecimo books, the cost of which will be at least ten times the price of a year's subscription to the Library. The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome, as well as valuable, and not cumbrous addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be $5 per annum, payable in advance.

A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to agents; and any agent, or postmaster furnishing five subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription, shall be entitled to the commission of twenty per cent or a copy of the work for one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publishers, post paid.

E. L. CAREY & A. HART,
July 17, 1835—42 Philadelphia.

FOR SALE. A half league of land, in Austin's County, Texas, very eligibly situated on Dick's or Dickson's Creek, a navigable stream, emptying into Galveston Bay, at whose mouth the town of Pawnatan is laid out, commanding a fine harbor. The above tract was selected for the proprietor by persons familiar with every league in the colony—it consists of a mixture of prairie and timbered land, and is the finest that can be, for the cultivation of Cotton or Sugar, all conditions having been fulfilled, and expenses paid. It is recommended to persons disposed to emigrate to Texas, as saving much trouble, expense and delay. Inquire at this office.

Lex Aug 27, 1835—35-tf

BLACKSMITHING and EDGE TOOL MAKING—The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and the public in general, that he has permanently settled himself in Lexington, & intends carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS in all its various branches. All work entrusted to him shall be executed in the best possible manner. He hopes, therefore, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage. He intends keeping constantly on hand, a supply of AXES, which he warrants equal to any that can be had. ☞His Shop is on the northwest corner of Limestone and Hill streets, immediately above David Megowan's stable.

WILLIAM VAN PELT.

Sept 30, 1835—39-tf
The Gazette will copy the above.—*Observer & Reporter*

SADDLE & HARNESS BUSINESS.

BERNARD O BISBY, respectfully informs the public in general that he has commenced the SADDLING BUSINESS, on Main St. in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Taylor, as a Confectionary and nearly opposite the Post office. Having long experience at the business, he flatters himself with the opinion that he can give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with a call.

SPRING SADDLES, made on a new and approved plan. Every other article in the line made to suit customers and others, of the best materials and workmanship, and on the most reasonable terms.

RACE SADDLES made on the most improved plan.

Lexington, Oct. 3, 1835—40-3m
The Gazette will publish the above 3 months.—*Observer & Reporter.*

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY STOCK. Wanted to purchase a few hundred Shares. DAVID A. SAYRE.

July 19 1835—24-tf

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

BETWEEN 270 and 280 Acres of LAND, not surpassed in soil, situation, water, and timber, by any in the State, lying about 1½ miles from Nicholasville, near the Turnpike road, leading from Lexington to the Mouth of Hickman; about 150 cleared and under good fence, the remainder first rate timber; a brick dwelling house, with a barn and other necessary out buildings; an orchard of very superior fruit; a good Apple Mill and Cider Press. Any person wishing to examine the premises, can do so by calling on Mr. ALEXANDER WELCH, who lives adjoining, who will show the same; and for terms, apply to the subscriber near Lexington. The STOCK, CROP, and FARMING UTENSILS can be had with the Farm, if the purchaser may wish them. An early application is desired, as if the farm is not soon sold, an arrangement will be made for raising another crop. A. B. MORTON.

Fayette co Oct 28, 1835—43-7t

$100 REWARD.
STOP THE SWINDLER.

A MAN by the name of CALVIN HALE, a carriage maker, by trade, came to this place, in the month of June last, and commenced work, repairing carriages, gigs, &c.,—and contracted debts with merchants and citizens to the amount of $700. He is from the State of New Hampshire; his height is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches, thin visaged quick spoken and of rather a prepossing appearance, about 28 or 30 years of age. He was agent for a Mr. Samuel H. Dixon, of Philadelphia, for the sale of a Machine for burring and mortising holes. The above reward will be given by the subscribers, for his confinement in any jail, so that he may be brought to justice.

J. & J. C. BULL,
WM. W. GAINS,
MULLINS & WHITNEY.

Harrodsburg, Ky. Oct, 27 1835.

☞Editors will subserve the cause of justice by giving this an insertion.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the farm on which he now resides, in Scott county, on the waters of the North Elkhorn, five miles from Georgetown, containing about 105 ACRES.

The improvements consist of a Brick Dwelling House, Smoke House, a Dairy, Hewed-log Kitchen, Barn, &c., all nearly new. About one half the land is cleared, and has a good supply of never failing water. The remainder is heavily covered with choice timber. The above farm offers as great inducements as any of the same size in the country.

The above land lies between the road from Georgetown to Frankfort and the Ironworks road, and joins the farm of John Branham. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises, who will show the property to any person wishing to purchase.

B. P. DRAKE.

Nov. 8, 1835—44-tf

A VERY VALUABLE IMPROVED FARM

IN Kentucky, 8 miles from Cincinnati and Covington, between Licking River and Bank Lick, is offered for sale. The contemplated rail road from Cincinnati to Charleston, South Carolina, will pass within a few hundred yards of the land. Other improvements in roads near it, are in view. There are 454 acres of land, upwards of 200 of which are under cultivation, 150 or 70 acres are in meadow. The soil is very fertile, producing heavy crops of grass, grain, corn, tobacco, &c. The main dwelling is of brick, and rest upwards of three thousand dollars. There are a number of out houses. It may be divided into two farms, both of which will have abundance of the best timber, walnut, ash, maple, oak, poplar, beech, &c. The situation is remarkably healthy. On it are two large and excellent apple orchards of choice fruit, and a number of peach, cherry, and pear trees. The stock of horses, cattle, &c., wagons, ploughs, and other farming utensils, and a large portion of the corn, wheat, and oat crops, are also for sale. Few farms are superior to it in regard to health, advantages and fertility. Possession can be had in a short time.

12 Building Lots, in the western part of the city, each 25 by 110 feet, reaching to a 20 feet alley; and 3 others, each 30 by 130 feet, on the corporation line, near the head of Broadway, are for sale.

ALSO:

30 or 40 large lots in Piqua, a very flourishing town, 28 miles north of Dayton, on the line of the Canal. Five or six of the lots are interspersed by the Canal, and are very eligible for warehouses. Two of them adjoining, afforded one of the finest mill seats with water privilege from the Canal, in that section of country, and are situated in the town itself. They are very valuable, and deserve the attention of those who wish to invest capital in either the milling or manufacturing business.

For particulars, apply at the corner of Fifth and Vine, or next door to Vine on Park street.

JOHN W. PICKET.

October 14, 1835—41-4t
☞The Lexington Gazette will publish the above 4 times weekly, and send their accounts to this office for collection.—*Gaz. Rep.*

WILLIAM ADAMS,
HAT MANUFACTURER,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

RESPECTFULLY returns his grateful acknowledgements to the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county, generally, for the very liberal patronage they have given him for many years past. He begs leave to inform them that he still continues to *Manufacture HATS* out of the best kind of materials. He will attend to all orders for work, in his line of business, with punctuality and despatch.

☞All those having long standing accounts will confer a favor on me, long to be remembered, or they will call on me and settle their accounts, as our business cannot be carried on without that thing needful, called MONEY. W. A.

June 14, 1834 —23-tf

D. BARNES'
MERCHANT TAILOR,

MAIN-STREET, A FEW DOORS BELOW THE PHOENIX HOTEL,

KEEPS constantly on hand an assortment of Gentlemen's Fashionable Ready made Clothing, consisting of CLOAKS, BOSTON WRAPPERS, COATS, PANTALOONS, VESTS, STOCKS, GLOVES, HOSE, &c Together with an excellent stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. Also, a general assortment of Fancy Articles in his line, which will be sold unusually low for cash.

☞Gentlemen ordering clothes, may rest assured that they shall be made to please them, in style and taste, equal to the work of any Establishment in the city, he has in his employ workmen of the best kind, from Europe and the Eastern Cities.

Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Lex. Dec. 20, 1834.

CHEAP
SIGN PAINTING.

In the neatest manner, and as cheap as any work of the kind in the country.

THE subscriber has removed his residence to the house formerly occupied by Mr Bruce opposite Mess Postlethwaite and Brennan's, where those who please to favor him with their commands will be punctually attended to, in the neatest manner and on moderate terms.

JOHN JONES.

N. B The person to whom I lent, some two or three years since, the first volume of the "*Hand maid to the Arts*," will please return it. J. J.

BAGLING SHOULDERS for sale by J. J.

Lex. May 30, 1834.—17—tf

SPANISH SOLE LEATHER.
2000 Sides Spanish Sole Leather,
500 do very heavy for negroes shoes,
25 doz Philadelphia Calf Skins,
10 do Heavy Upper Leather,
Striped and plain Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, 20 bbl Tanners Oil, (Superior qualities,) for sale by MONTMOLLIN & CORNWALL.

Lex Sept 1, 1835—35-3m

DR. SAMUEL C. TROTTER

GRATEFUL for the liberal practice he has already had, respectfully tenders a continuance of his services to the citizens of Lexington and the adjoining country, in the various branches of his profession, viz:

Practice of Physic, Surgery, &c. &c.

His office is on Short-street, three doors below the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may always be found, except when professionally absent.

Aug. 19, 1835—32-t

DOCTOR CHINN returns his thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has received, since his removal to the city of Lexington, and would inform them, that with the view of permanently settling himself, he has purchased and removed to the late residence of Dr. Yandell, on Hill street, and intends devoting his attention exclusively to his profession. When not absent on professional engagements, he may generally be found, in the day time, at the store of ELLEY and CHINN.

Sep 30, 1835—39-2m

The Intelligencer and Gazette will insert the above two months weekly.—*Obs. & Rep.*

LEXINGTON BREWERY. The public are informed that the proprietor of the Lexington Brewery having taken it into his own hands, and having repaired and fitted it up in the best manner, and associated himself with one of the most scientific and practical Brewers in the Western country, has no hesitation in assuring the venders and lovers of Malt Liquors, that they will furnish them with Porter, Ale and Beer of a superior quality, to any made in said Brewery for the last 20 years. Beer will be ready for delivery by the 1st of September next, when it is hoped that judges of Malt Liquors will be convinced that nothing but a full knowledge of the business, and attention thereto, is essential to the making of as good Porter, Ale and Beer in Lexington, as any part of the world.

BARLEY, BARLEY, BARLEY. Wanted—Ten thousand bushels of Barley, for which the highest price in cash will be paid on delivery at the above Brewery. Farmers supplied with fall Barley for seed. CLARY, & Co.

August 14, 1835—34-6m

NEW GOODS.—The subscribers are receiving at their stand on Main-st. two doors above the Post Office, their Fall and Winter GOODS, among which are, a well selected assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Cassinetts, and French and English Merinoes; a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's SHOES and BOOTS. For Caps and Capes, Carpeting and Rugs, Hardware, Queenswaie, French & English Chinaware—Glassware—Groceries—Java Coffee, (a superior article.)

SAMUEL ROBINSON & CO.

Lex. Sept. 17, 1835—37-tf

M. E. BROWNING & CO.

HAVING purchased of CALEB WORLEY, his stock of MERCHANDIZE, which is extensive and well assorted, now offer it Wholesale and Retail, on as fair and reasonable terms as like goods can be bought in any market west of the mountains. They are resolved to spare no pains to accommodate and please those who may favor them with a call. To the old patrons of the house, they look with much confidence, and solicit a continuance of their custom, from which it is hoped a mutual benefit and satisfaction will be derived.

CALEB WORLEY, having sold his stock of merchandize to M. E. BROWNING & Co. takes great pleasure in recommending to his old customers and patrons, a continuance of their dealing with his successors, at the old stand, opposite the upper end of the Public Square. He would at the same time very sincerely return his thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him during his continuance in business. It is his wish assuredly as possible to close his business, and he hopes that all those who have open accounts will call and close them by note or payment without delay.

Lex. June 15, 1835—24-tf

R. PINDELL & J. F. PIERSON,
ATTORNIES AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY,

HAVING united themselves in the practice of their profession, promise punctual attendance to all business confided to them in this and the adjoining counties. ☞Office on Short street, East of the Courthouse, formerly occupied by Thos Humphreys, esq. Oct 21, 1835—42-2m

BLANK DEEDS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has just completed a thorough repair of his shop, and is now ready to wait upon his customers with any thing in the Cabinet line. He will, at the shortest notice, be able to furnish COFFINS of all sizes and descriptions. He has a NEW HEARSE for the better convenience of the citizens. His present stock of CABINET WORK is now, and will be kept equal to any in the Western Country. His shop is on the corner of Short and Limestone streets, diagonally opposite the Jail, and his family residence is in the two story brick adjoining. By a strict attention to business, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

J. EDRINGTON.

March 10, 1835.—10-6m

FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL for the proprietor, A FARM near the Rail road, about 4 miles from Lexington, adjoining the farms of Col. Henry C. Payne and Benjamin Taylor, containing 150 ACRES of first rate land, nearly all well timbered. Apply to DARWIN JOHNSON.

March 6, 1835.—9-tf

BLACKSMITHING.

THE public are respectfully informed, that JOSIAH ENNIS, the late partner of John R. Shaw, has commenced the BLACKSMITHING on the corner of Hill & Main-cross streets, where he intends carrying it on in all of its various branches, and will be happy to wait on his friends and the public generally. His work, shall be executed in a faithful manner, and he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

JOSIAH ENNIS.

August 16, 1834.—33-tf

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SHAW & ENNIS, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 17th inst. all persons having demands against us are requested to present the same; and persons indebted are requested to call and settle, by note or cash.

SHAW & ENNIS.

N. B. The business will be carried on at the same place by *John R. Shaw*, who feels thankful for past patronage and solicits a continuation.

J. R. SHAW.

N. B. Mr Edwin C. Hickman is authorized to settle all accounts due the late firm.

Lexington, July 29, 1834—35-tf

NOTICE

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken Mr. THOMAS DOLAN into partnership in his Mercantile concern. The business will, in future, be conducted in the name of

LEAVY & DOLAN,

who have now on hand, and are receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

of nearly every variety; which they will sell on reasonable terms.

WM. A. LEAVY.

Lexington, April, 22.—16-tf

☞LOOK HERE.☜
JOHN M. HEWETT,
TRUSS MAKER,
Opposite the Lexington Hotel, Lexington, Ky.

BEGS leave, respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has obtained the agency of Mr. THOMAS STAGNER, of Richmond, Ky. to *use, vend and practice* his celebrated PATENT TRUSS, for the *cure* of all cases of *Hernia*, or *Rupture*, of recent or long standing.

He is so convinced of the importance of this instrument above all that have ever yet been used, that he not only purposes to abandon all the various kinds he has heretofore used in his extensive practice, but to assume the afflicted, that the universal terms, are—no Cure, no Pay!

N. B. All kinds of *Bandages, Gentlemen's Riding Girdles, and Suspenders*, manufactured and for sale as before.

June 26, 1834.—27-tf

LEXINGTON BRANCH BANK OF KENTUCKY.

THE regular discount day, will be on Tuesday morning of each week, and Notes and Bills offered must be deposited in Bank on a day preceeding the discount day.

WILL. S. WALLER, *Cash'r.*

July 8, 1835—27-tf

E. I. WINTER being about to remove from Lexington, earnestly requests all those persons who are indebted to him on notes or as settling their respective accounts and to call and settle their claims prepared at the time of his departure, will be waited with an offer for collection, without distinction.

September 24, 1835—38-tf

JOB GREEN,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,
CHAIR MANUFACTURER,

CONTINUES the above business opposite the Masonic Hall, on Main street. He has on hand, and offers for sale on reasonable terms, a large and splendid assortment of

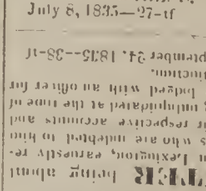
FANCY & WINDSOR CHAIRS

of all descriptions and prices,—also, *Settees, Rocking Chairs with cane backs and seats; Boston, and other kinds*, all of which are manufactured of the best materials, and warranted well made. Old Chairs repaired and painted; Copal Varnish for sale.

Wanted, a good fancy Chair maker;—also, a Painter and Ornamenter; none but good workmen need apply; to such, constant employment and good wages will be given.

An apprentice will be taken.

Lexington, July 23, 1834.—29-tf



THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY, *of Hartford, Con.*,

HAVE paid within a few years past in the Western States for losses by Fire, about

300,000 Dollars!!

and are still willing to assume and continue *RISKS AGAINST FIRE.*

By E. K. SAYRE, ATTY. AT LAW, their agent, on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.

E. K. SAYRE,
Corner Short st. & Jordan's Row.

Lexington, March 21, 1835.—12-1y

NEW GROCERY STORE.
LEO TIBBATTS,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally that he has commenced the Grocery business at his father's old stand, Short street, opposite the Court-house, where he intends to keep a general assortment of

GROCERIES,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS;

and all such articles as are usually sold by Grocers. Lex. S[illegible]